THE

Bombay Gazette.

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No. 55,834—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913				
28th Dec.	PERSIA	8030	.....	...
1913				
4th Jan	SALSETTE	6046	MANTUA	11000
11th "	MACEDONIA	10500	...	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
25th "	ARABIA	8000	...	...
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6046	MOOLTAN	10500
8th "	CHINA	8000	...	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd "	EGYPT	8030	...	...
1st March	MOREA	11030	...	...
8th "	PERSIA	8030	...	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th "	†ARCADIA	7000	...	...
22nd "	MANTUA	11000	...	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	...	...
12th "	MOLDAVIA	10000	...	...
19th "	MALOJA	12500	...	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	...	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th "	PERSIA	8000	...	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captains	To sail on
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st Jan, 1913
Bregenz	3905	A. de Petris	16th Jan. "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Cheresich	1st Feb. "
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	16th Feb. "
Gablonz	8000	...	1st Mar. "
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Mar. "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Cheresich	1st April "
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	16th April "
Gablonz	8000	...	1st May "
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Cheresich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	28th Feb.
F. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Lava	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	G. Ratcich	28th April.

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back... " 750
To London via Trieste ..... " 579 to 641*
To London via Trieste and back. " 908 to 1038*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back... " 525
To London via Trieste ..... " 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back. " 683 to 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back... " 675
To London via Trieste ..... " 529 to 596*
To London via Trieste and back. " 832 to 966*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS and LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nizionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
F. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Lava	7th Jan. 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINIE.

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
Markgraf	3580	Bremer	3rd Jan. 1913
a Konig	4900	Coltzan	17th Jan. 1913
President	3310	Schut	3rd Feb. 1913
Kanzler	3000	Schapp	16th Feb. 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN, AND PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN, and CAPE.

a Wireless Telegraphy Twin-screw.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay, 19th December, 1912.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via
Dumra	1695	Thurs. 26th Dec.	9 a.m.	† C.M.
Linga	2185	Friday 27th Dec.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon. 30th Dec.	11 a.m.*	P.D. & C.M.

† Cutch Mandvis.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 26th Dec., calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mohomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Lalpoora" 3,269 tons, on Wednesday, 25th December, calling at Verawal, Maugrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3413 tons, on Thursday, 26th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Masagon" 4997 tons on or about 28th December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.
24th December, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1913	Leave Bombay about 1913	Leave Karachi about 1913
Anatolia *	3847	.....	...	27 Dec.	...
Merton Hall *	4837	.....	1913 3 Jan.	1913 10 Jan.	... 1913 10 Jan.
City of Lahore	6878	.....	22 Dec. 1913 2/3 Jan.	..	25 "
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.		..	
City of Birmingham	7479	24 Dec.	15 "	10 Feb.	8 Feb.

NOTE—All the above Steamers except the Lookale Hall and Trafford Hall have second class accommodation.

*These are "B" class steamers.

Fares.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
Marseilles	Rs. 576	Rs. 891	Rs. 432	Rs. 649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	626	957	463	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty, attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

JOINT-SERVICE

in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained

Through Bookings to AMERICA in connection with the CUNARD LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

EMPRESS PALE

and

HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND

Fine Household Soaps.

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Colombo	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Thaiping
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Medan	Yokohama
Hankow	New York	

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p. m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 3,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a. for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charge particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

Xmas Gifts

Fine Jewellery
Precious Stones
Sterling Silver
Reliable Watches
Watch Bracelets
Silver Plate
Electro-Plate
Binoculars
Pocket Cameras
Pianos and Music

MARCKS & Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona.

CONDOR'S

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

A PLAIN FACT.

You will admit that there are plenty of humbugs in Society, and in every walk of life. But that does not prove that there are not plenty of good true people, just the same with

TRIAL IS A BEST TEST!

CONDORODYNE.

A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market. Rs. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of Blood. Price, Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.

An excellent preparation for the speedy and permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Price, Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF. Price, Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.

An invaluable an exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth, strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders hem perrly white. Price, Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH AND COLD BALSAM.

An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Price, Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.

(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex. Price, Re. 1.

TRIAL IS A BEST TEST!!

FEMALE PILLS.

(Strong.) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.

A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate form of all skin diseases. Price, Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.

A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity. Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.

A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp, removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Price, Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.

An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Price, Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.

Price, Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder Annas, 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT.

Price, Rs. 2-8.

CONDOR'S SORE THROAT SOLUTION.

Price, Rs. 3.

CONDOR AND SONS.

(SUCCESSORS, D. FERNANDES & CO.,)

Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc., 20 Meadows Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.

☞ THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

PREVENT ILLNESS

BY TAKING

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

At the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza. They are cures that have stood the test of years, and are to-day the most widely used of all fever remedies.

Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobiesitch, etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J. P.

WORLI, LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay of the vital forces, impoverished vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

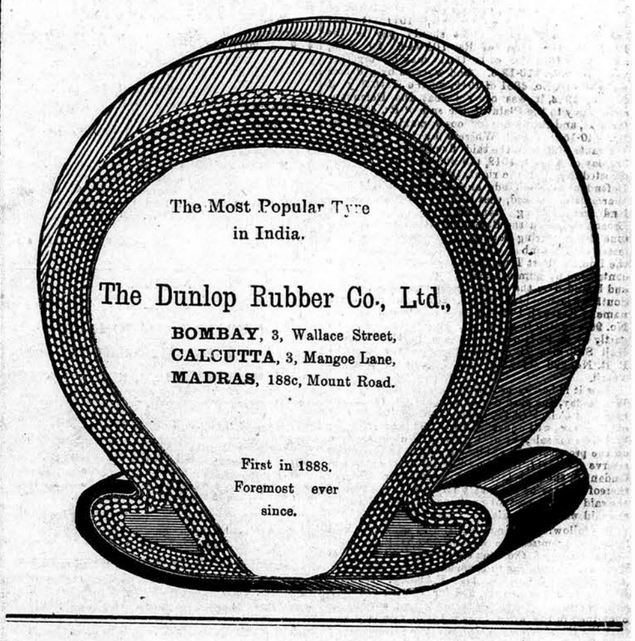
COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Agents for South Africa: LENNON LTD, (all Branches). Agents for India: EXPACHER & Co. LTD., BOMBAY.

NOTE THE IMMENSE STRENGTH

of its construction—14 layers of rubber and canvas alternating; the thickness of the tread, composed of the highest grade rubber. Observe its symmetry, ensuring speed and resilience. These are the merits which have established the fame of the

DUNLOP

GROOVED PATTERN MOTOR TYRE.



The Most Popular Tyre in India.

The Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY, 3, Wallace Street,
CALCUTTA, 3, Mangoe Lane,
MADRAS, 188c, Mount Road.

First in 1888.
Foremost ever since.

CHRISTMAS ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHRISTMAS BOXES containing a CAKE, CONFECTIONERY, CRACKERS, etc., from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25, list on application.

Finest Cumberland Hams	8 to 12 lbs.	Rs. 1-4 per lb.
" " "	18 to 25 lbs.	" 1-2 per lb.
Whole Cooked Hams trimmed & ready for the table		" 2-0 per lb.
Finest Wiltshire Bacon Middles on cut ...	...	" 1-2 per lb.

CHEDDAR, GUIYERE & DUTCH CHEESE on cut and in tins.
FANCY PRESENTATION BOXES of SWEETS and CHOCOLATES, XMAS CRACKERS, SANTA CLAUS STOCKINGS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS for Table Decoration, etc., etc., etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN, CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock. Soft shell Almonds and Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Chestnuts and Malaca Raisins, and Greek Figs.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S ENERGICAL SYRUP,

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.

Suits Nos. 14902, 15828, 17087, 19897 of 1911, and 4881 of 1912.

The BOMBAY PORT TRUST..... PLAINTIFFS
Vs.
HIRABAI, daughter, and heir and legal representative of RUTTONBAI, widow of Jairaj Chapsey, deceased ...DEFENDENT.

WHEREAS by a decree made in Suit No. 14902 of 1911, on the 25th day of August, 1911, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 203-13-0 for debt, and Rs. 17-7-0 for costs thus making together the sum of Rs. 221-4-0. And Whereas by a Decree made in Suit No. 15828 of 1911, on the 31st day of August, 1911, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 101-14-6 for debt, and Rs. 8-15-0 for costs thus making together the sum of Rs. 110-12-6. And Whereas by a Decree made in Suit No. 17087 of 1911, on the 19th day of September, 1911, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 101-14-6 for debt, and Rs. 8-15-0 for costs, thus making together the sum of Rs. 110-13-6. And Whereas by a Decree made in Suit No. 19897 of 1911, on 17th day of October, 1911, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 101-14-6 for debt, and Rs. 8-15-0 for costs thus making together the sum of Rs. 110-13-6. And whereas by a decree made in suit No. 4881 of 1912, on the 15th day of March, 1912, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 407-10-0 for debt, and Rs. 33-5-0 for costs making together Rs. 440-15-0. And Whereas by the respective Warrants of Sale in the said five Suits all dated the 3rd day of August, 1912, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell all the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the lands and premises in the said Warrants mentioned, that is to say all that piece of land and building standing thereon situate at Broach street on the Bombay Port Trust, Elphinstone Estate bearing Collector's Survey No. 3186, and leased to Ruttonbai, widow of Jairaj Chapsey, by the Bombay Port Trust, for a term of 50 years, and containing by admeasurement 611 4-9 square yards, and bounded on the North by Broach street, on the South by leasehold R. R. No. 262 standing in the name of Keshavji Damji, on the East partly by R.R. No. 98 standing in the name of Mulji Haridas, and partly by R. R. No. 422 standing in the name of Haji Sulleman Haji Sumar, and on the West by R R. No. 228 standing in the name of Narayen Veerji.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Wednesday, the 29th day of January, 1913, at the hour of 4 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrants for sale, put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in the said lands and premises or so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, cost of previous execution and of the said warrants of sale.

The following is the only claim to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable :—

The Claim of the Trustees of the Port Trust of Bombay, for rent due to them under lease dated 3rd April, 1883, from the 1st February, 1912, at Rs. 101-14-6 per month, and for the performance and observance of all the covenants and conditions contained in the same lease. Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot, one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff, on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein, or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 21st day of December, 1912.

H. R. GREAVES,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. LITTLE & Co.,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1913, for laying a 32" Diameter CAST IRON water main along DeLisle Road from the junction of Arthur Road to Nesbit Lane.

2. Plans may be seen and Form of Contract, Specification and all other particulars obtained free of charge on application to the Hydraulic Engineer.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
H. J. TRIVESS SMITH, A. M. I. C. E., M. I. M. E.,
Hydraulic Engineer.

Water Department,
Bombay, 21st December, 1912.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of four hundred tons of BURMAH TEAK SQUARES, and will be received by the Agent and Manager up to 12 noon, on the 18th January, 1913.

Tender forms with full particulars may be obtained from the STOREKEEPER, N. G. S. Railways, Secunderabad, on payment of One Rupee.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A and N. Co-operative Society Ltd., Bombay.

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They are self-adjusting.
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "CITY OF LAHORI"
ARRIVED on 22nd December, 1912.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & CO.)
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 23rd December, 1912.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY,

Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

THE 25th instant, being a Public Holiday, the BOMBAY BRANCH of the SOCIETY will be CLOSED on that day.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE B. B. & C. I. Railway give Notice that the P. & O. Boat Express booked to leave Colaba at 12 Noon, WILL NOT RUN on FRIDAY NEXT, 27th Instant.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY FIRST EXTRA MEETING.
WEDNESDAY, 1st JANUARY, 1913.

OWNERS are reminded that entry CLOSES on THURSDAY, 26th December, 1912.

J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

Byculla, 19th December, 1912.

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AN ENGLISHMAN, 44 years of age, with twenty years' Indian experience, offers his services. Thoroughly competent to take charge of all departments, practical Carder and Spinner and trained machine fitter. Fully understands cotton selection.

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TENTED SHOWS.
NO PERFORMANCE
MONDAY OR TUESDAY.
Grand Re-opening
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 4 P. M.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 9 P. M.!
ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY
BORROWSKY'S
ROYAL RUSSIAN
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24 LADIES and GENTLEMEN 24
20 EDUCATED HORSES 20
HAVE ARRIVED
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Direction.....BARING BROS.

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AT
GREEN'S
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TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 24th of December, 1912.
THE "TAJ MAHAL" BAND
will play a special selected programme.

Tables can now be booked for Special Dinner at Rs. 5 per head on the 1st floor Restaurant and Verandah, and at Rs. 4 per head on the Ground floor.

NO GRILL ON THIS EVENING.

The Management much regrets for not having been able to secure the Military Band of the 1st Battalion the Sherwood Foresters, that Band having been engaged elsewhere beforehand.

AT THE
"TAJ MAHAL" HOTEL
ON
XMAS DAY,
WEDNESDAY, the 25th of December, 1912,
A Special XMAS DINNER
will be served from 7-30 till 9 P. M., at Rs. 5 per head.
THE "TAJ" BAND WILL PLAY DURING DINNER.
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including CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR EVE.
Special Engagements of the Bands of the
ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS
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Two of the Best Military Bands in India.
Continuous Band from 6-30 to 12 P. M.
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Under four European Superintendents.
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Hot and Cold Suppers
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Open daily Morning and Evening,
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Bank Holidays, Special Morning Sessions each day from 9 to 11 A. M., in lieu of Practice Sessions Band in attendance.
On THURSDAY, 26th December, at the Morning Session,
Coffee and light refreshments will be provided free of charge for the convenience of Patrons.
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Our usual
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TO-NIGHT !!!
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FRESH HONEY.
Just from Bee-Hives. Absolutely pure, white and untouched by hand. V. P. Post Free 2 lbs. tin 1/9, two 3/-, three 4/5/-, four 5/12/-. One doz. case 12/- carriage extra. THE HONEY Co., CHAMBA via DALHOUSIE, (Punjab).

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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates.
CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.
For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.
Oriental Building, Bombay.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO BURNED REED NOW OVER UP.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) suspending injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital forces.
Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clere Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TEACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX, CANDLES.

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PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCEL, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 28th December, 1912, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the abovenamed place :—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 4th January, 1913, at 2-45 p.m. (S. T.)

The materials for removal of the following Building Street No. 55 ; 55A ; 55B. ; 54A ; 56 ; 57; 57A Case No 507, 508, 506, Matunga Road.

Building Street No 728, Case No. 481, Vincent Road.

Building Street No 1319, Case No. 375, Matunga Road.

Building Street No. 2865A; 2867P ; 2867; 2866; 2865 2866P; 2867P Case No. 379: 371; Sion Road.

Building Street No. 3417, 3419; 3420; Case No. 739, Sion Road.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co; will sell by Public Auction on the premises on MONDAY, the 6th January, 1913, in the morning at 8-30 a.m. (S.T)

The Materials for removal of the following building :—

Building Street No. 57, 61. 67, 67A ; 55A Case Nos. 28, 16, Soparibag Road.

Building Street Nos. 17B, 17C, 15C, 7B, 15, 15A; 11, 13F; 7A, 9 Case Nos. 9, 8, 5, 4, Soparibag Road.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th December, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Old and Unservicable Stores at Tramway's Company's Stable, Colaba.

THIS-DAY TUESDAY, the 24th Instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a large quantity of old and unservicable stores, consisting of cast iron, brake blocks, rubbish iron, brass scrap, tyres of driving and pony wheels brass wastage cable covers with dammer, trolley, cord, iron plate, empty oil cask, empty ticket boxes, with zinc lined, empty pinewood boxes, dirty cotton waste, empty oil drums, paint pots, kerosine oil tins, and greasetins, picks, powras, Inc. lamps, wooden water dericks, broken cycles, rubber outer covers of motor-cars, ceiling fans, empty-bottles, canvas box wooden pieces, leather belting, leather cases of telepone, broken glass, expanded metal and wire pieces, hand vieces, files, hand bellows, and circular saws, etc , etc.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Mount Napean," No. 30, Napean Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large sideboard, dinner wagon, drawing room sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, fancy ornaments, rich carpets, one lot very valuable medical books, table and hall lamps, writing tables, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, copper and aluminium utensils, also a large lot of rich garden pots of ferns and other plants, etc. etc., the property of Lieut-Col L. F. Childe, I. M. S.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COPER SMITH ROAD, MAZAGON.

Suit No. 1209 of 1912.

Poonamchand Jipaji and Co.,.....Plaintiffs

Vs.

Salimabai widow and others.....Defendants.

Pursuant to an order of Court made in the above suit on the 22nd day of November, 1912, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioners, will under instructions from Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, Attorneys for Rai Hafizabai, widow of Shaik Abdul Rehman, Writer, the Receiver appointed under the said order will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on Wednesday, the 22nd day of January, 1913; at 4-30 p.m. (standard time), the undermentioned property, viz.—

All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent, tenure land or ground situate at Copper smith Road, Mazagon, in the City of Bombay, together with a messuage, tenement dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 161 one hundred and sixty one square yards or thereabouts, and situated within the Registration Sub-Districts of Bombay, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 27-90, New Nos 11.716-11,753 Old Survey No. 148, and New Survey No. 3554-3555, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 5336-37 (1), and Street Nos. 27-28, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by a public passage, on or towards the west by a passage and beyond it by the property of Mcbed Cawasji Pestonji Unklesarwalla, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage and beyond it by the property of Khoja Kassambhoy Hurji, and on or towards the south by the sweeper's passage beyond that by the property of Sorabji Cawasji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the said Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, Attorneys for the Receiver, at their office, in 121, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 24th December, 1912.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered BY LT.-COL. CORLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA.

To be had from the 'Bombay Gazette."

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [23RD DEC., 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
7 Boxes Sovs..	5,25,000	Freemantle	National Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bains. ...	1,53,600	do	do
16 Boxes Sovs...	12,00,000	do	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 20th Dec. 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	23	25,981
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	24	29,468

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 3-32d. T. T. 1s. 4 1-8d. on Demand, and 1s. 4 13-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Business is still slack and few bills are offering. The Banks will be closed to-morrow, Wednesday and and Thursday for Christmas.

We quote :—

T.T.on London	...1s. 4 3-32d
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-8
Credits 3 months'sight	...1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 11-32d. Feb.
Do. do France	...172
Do. do Marks	...140 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...152
Shanghai "	...311 1-2
Japan "	...149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened steady at 95 1-16 for Cash and the first settlement and has remained unchanged during the day with a moderate business doing. For the 2nd Settlement the rate has kept about 1-8 higher. Closing quotations are as under.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs.	95	1 0
1st Settlement	...	"	95	1 0
2nd do	...	"	95	3 0 to 95 4 0

BULLION :—

On Saturday bar silver in London closed 1-8 lower both for ready and for forward, the rates being 29 and 29 3 1-6 respectively. New York was 1-4 down at 62 3-4. The local market opened steady at 72 1-4 ex-duty for ready and 72 3-8 for the first settlement. A moderate business has been done and rates close 1-16 higher though small fluctuations have occurred during the day. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...	...	Rs.	23 15 0
Australian "	...	...	"	23 15 0
Sovereigns "	...	...	"	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)				
Ready	...	...	"	72 5 0
1st Settlement	...	...	"	72 7 0
2nd Settlement	...	...	"	72 15 0
Silver (cum duty)				
Ready	...	...	"	81 11 0
1st Settlement	...	...	"	81 13 0
2nd Settlement	...	...	"	82 5 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Changes in the home markets on Saturday were small. The prevailing opinion at home is that there is no good reason for a decline, and private telegrams continue bullish, higher prices being looked for shortly. The local market opened quiet but steady, the rate for good Broach being Rs. 323. Japan shippers continue in the market and a moderate business has been done during the day, the market closing steady at our quotations as under.

For ready cotton there has been a fair enquiry and rates are steady.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	340-1 March.
Good M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	323 1-2 "
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat,,		341 Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	... "	338 "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon,,		330-1 "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola... "		325 "
Fine M. G. Khandeish ... "		308 "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... "		298 "
Fine M. G. Bengal ... "		289 "
F. M. G. Bengal ... "		289 Dec.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ... "		272 Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	... Dull.
Estimated Sales	...	... 10,000 bales.
Total Imports	...	... 33,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6 82	6 83	6 79
—01	—01	—01
Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.	May-June.
6 77	6 76	6 75
—02	—02	—02
June-July.	July-August	Aug.-Sept
6 74	6 71	6 62
—01	—01	—01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs.	8	6	6 R.T.
Apl-May 1913	...	"	9	5	3 R.T.

SAPESEED :—Steady.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913	...	Rs.	8	4	0 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	...	"	7	10	0 R.T.
Yellow "	...	"	8	7	0 "

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Sold White 8 p.c.	...	Rs.	56	8 0
Mimbara ...	...	"	57	8 0
Black Kutni ...	...	"	48	8 0
Red Khandwa ...	...	"	53	8 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	...	Rs.	12	12 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	...	Rs.	37	0 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	...	Rs.	26	0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady.

We quote :—

Jan.-Dec. Bold	...	Rs.	46	8 0
Jan.-Dec. Small	...	"	45	8 0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 10 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 6 6 R. T

White Delhi May 1913... " 5 7 6 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	...	...	1,740
Bank of India ...	...	...	64
Eastern Bank ...	...	...	26
Indian Specie ...	...	...	72 1-2

MILLS.

David ...	...	...	482
Kohinoor ...	...	...	790
Manockji Petit ...	...	...	3,080
New Great Eastern ...	...	...	260
Standard ...	...	...	1,380

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary —			175
Bombay E. S. & P. C. Preference...			180
Colaba Land and Mill ...		...	1,430
Treacher and Co ...	...	...	490

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ...	...	...	567 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	...	...	13,393 bales.
Wheat	...	...	8,998 cwts.
Linseed	...	...	284 "
Rapeseed	...	...	19 "
Gingellyseed	...	...	7,506 "
Poppyseed ...	...	...	Nil "
Groundnuts...	...	...	8,799 "
Castorseed ...	...	...	1,505 "
Rice ...	...	...	10,925 "
Myrabollams, ...	...	...	1,342 "
Cottonseed ...	...	...	11,681 "
Mowrasseed ...	...	...	83 "
Gram ...	...	...	2,154 "
Joowar ...	...	...	4,264 "
Maize ...	...	...	56 "
Barley ...	...	...	266 "

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

Liverpool, Dec. 23.

COTTON.

OPENING COTTON.

Cotton—The Liverpool market opened for spot ... ... Steady.

Days Estimated Sale ... 10,000 bales.

Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Dec.-Jan ...	...	...	...	6 83
Jan.-Feb ...	...	...	...	6 81
Feb.-Mar ...	...	...	...	6 80
Mar.-Apl ...	...	...	...	6 79
Apl.-May ...	...	...	...	6 77
May-June ...	...	...	...	6 76
June-July ...	...	...	...	6 74
July-Aug ...	...	...	...	6 71
Aug.-Sept ...	...	...	...	6 62

Nearest Values at 10 a m

BANK OF BOMBAY

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 21st Dec. 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 14th Dec. 1912 :—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 14. Rs.	Dec. 21. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,09,65,178	1,20,54,580
Public Deposits at Branches ...		
Other Deposits ...	10,47,30,739	11,05,87,882
Post Bills ...	4,127	4,127
Sundries ...	27,04,816	27,87,409
	13,90,04,860	14,60,33,998
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	2,12,62,301	2,06,76,889
Other authorised Securities	8,02,088	7,98,028
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,14,75,806	1,43,27,717
Loans do. do. ...	4,13,17,544	4,21,58,060
Bills discounted and purchased ...	2,93,28,477	3,10,85,339
Dead Stock ...	2,88,931	2,89,206
Stamps ...	7,458	7,382
Bullion ...	8,25,116	8,01,047
Balances with other Banks.	14,69,640	20,60,096
Sundries...	4,68,719	4,77,713
Cash ...	3,21,08,780	3,34,02,571
	13,90,04,860	14,60,33,993

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sutton Hall s—600 cwts fennelseed, Bayer and Krause ; 1,006 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverjee ; and Co ; 100 bales cotton waste, H E Bode and Sons ; 52 bales hemp, S Kamrakdas, 68 bales wool, Dauid Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 25 tons oil cakes, Turner Morrison and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Solomon Bros ; 2 bales hides, J M Rahimtools; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, L Pragji.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—17 cwts bees wax, J M Rahimtools, 65 bales hides and skins, R M Kooka ; 2 bundles carpets and 32 bales skin, Allan Bros ; 8 bales hides and skins, V ; Esmail and Co ; 2 pots perfume oil, E A Moochhalla ; 72 cwts condiments, Merwanji Poonjiaji and sons ; 52 1-2 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunji and Co: 52 1-2 cwts fishmaws, J M Joomabhoy and Co ; 50 cwts fishmaws, J M Rahimtoola ; 100 cwts bees wax, N J Kassom ; 40 cwts deer horns, J M Rahimtools ; 22 1-2 cwts deer horns, G Sirchedina ; 20 cwts cardamoms, Bayer and Krause ; 118 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co ; 100 cwts olibanum, H Visram ; 8 cases curtains and metal curios, B J Bhumgara ; 6 tes, Allen Bros and Co ; 12 bales hemp, D Ludha ; 2 bales carpets, H Bukerbhoy and Co ; 2 bales carpets, G P Stavridas and Co ; 3 pots rosa oil, Volkart Bros ? 100 bales nemp, G Vecrji and Co ; 5 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 263 bales skins and hides. W and A Graham and Co ; 56 bales hides and skins, R M Koka ; 80 bales hides, E D Sassoon and Co ; 76 bales hides, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR NEWYORK.

Persia s—3 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; Warturm s—3 pots rosa oil, Volkart Bros.

Barotse s—205 bales cargo, 495 bales cotton waste, and 30 bags buffallo pickers Solomon Bros: 9 cwts capsicum M Jaffarbhoy.

The Government Advocate in Rangoon, has submitted a bill for Rs. 5,832-8, for conducting the prosecution in the Arnold case, the charge for himself being Rs. 200 a day, and for Mr. Egan Rs. 100.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. ; British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 85 years.

YOUR Oldest Photo makes you look youngest, so does Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, a delightful invention that takes the place of both powder and cream without being shiny like the one or greasy like the other. It makes the skin smooth and velvety giving to the complexion a fresh bloom of perfect health. Guaranteed harmless and invisible.—MADON, SONS & Co, The Original Madon's, Crawford Market Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name, and address of the sender are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ROBERTSON—November 18, at Knollswood, Simla, E, the wife of Major J. C. Robertson, I. M. S., of a son.

DEATHS.

BROOKS—December 16, at Lahore, T. Archibald Brooks.

McCREA—November 24, at Bangalore, George B. S, McCrea, Ry. Mail Service, aged 50 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Maidania, 6 to 12 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; 10 to 12 p.m.

"Should 'envious tongues some malice frame,
To soil and tarnish your good name,—Live it down,
"Grow not disheartened ; 'tis the lot
Of all men, whether good or not : Live it down.
"Rail not in answer, but be calm,
For silence yields a rapid balm : Live it down !"
"Enquire Within."

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	... 12-35	19-1
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	... 13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	... 8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	... 6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	... 11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	... 19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	... 12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab	...	*
do do for Calcutta	...	*
do do for Madras	...	*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	... 7-30	21-0
Guserat Mail	... 8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	... 6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)	... .	12-0

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Maildanlng, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March .....El Abanico .....A Javaloyes
Overture .....Cagliostro.....Adam
{ a Flower Gavotte. Hearts and Flowers ...Tobani
{ b Patrol.....The Turkish.....Michaelis
Selection.....The Balkan Princess...Rubens
Valse .....Die Hydropaten.....Gung'l
Grand Selection...Reminiscences of All Nations .....Godfrey
Galo, (Bell Solo).The Tubuphone .....Rosen

MUSIC AT "MAIDANIA."—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. Lowther and Officers, the Band of the 95th Russell's Infantry will play the following programmes of music at "Maidania" this evening, under the direction of Mr. B. R. Fakirchand, Bandmaster:—

FROM 7 TO 9 P.M.

March .....Cheyenne .....Ord Hume
Overture.....Zampa .....Herold
Waltz .....City Life .....Translateur
Selection.....The Mikado .....A Sullivan
Berceuse.....La Patrie .....Hartmann
Musical Joke ...The Jolly Musicians .....Muscat

FROM 10 TO 12 P.M.

March .....Norrie Hill.....Ord Hume
Overture.....Zehn Madchen und Kein Mann...Suppe
Waltz.....A Thousand Kisses.....A Joyce
Selection.....Orchid .....Monckton
Humorous .....The Tearin' o' The Green..Douglas
Song .....Sunshine and Rain .....Blumenthal

MUSIC AT "MAIDANIA" :—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel Downing and Officers, the Band of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers will play the following programme of music, at Maidania this evening, under the direction of Mr. C. E. Caulfield, Bandmaster :—

FROM 6-30 P.M.

March .....Entry of the Gladiators.....Fucik
Overture.....Haidee.....Auber
Entr'acte .....Songe d'amour apres le bab..Csibulka
Ballet Music...Faust.....Gounod
Waltz.....Quand l 'amour meurt .....Cremieux
Song .....Land of Hope and Glory ....Elgar
Selection .....The Sunshine Girl .....Rubens
Reverie .....La voix des cloches .....Luigini

FROM 10 P.M.

March .....Nibelungen .....Wagner
Overture .....William Tell.....Rossini
Berceuse de Jocelyn .....Godard
Suite .....Sigord Jorsalfer.....Grieg
Waltz .....Christmas .....Margis
Hunting Scene .....Bucalossi
Selection.....The Arcadians .....Monckton
Intermezzo.....Laughing Water .....Hager

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.—The authorities of the Cama Hospital will thankfully receive from the public, fruits, sweets or toys as Christmas gifts to the patients.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta presiding, when business of a formal nature was disposed of.

MUSIC AT THE OPERA HOUSE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I., E. V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. and C. I., Railway Vols., will play programme of music under the direction of Mr. Ceo. W. Slater, at the Royal Opera House this evening, commencing at 5 p. m.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following animals have been kindly presented to the zoological collection :—One Indian antelope, by Mr. Thomas Lyon; one pair Indian antelope, by Mr. Gulam Hussein Currimbhoy, one leopard, by the Thakore Saheb of Ambalja, through Major N. Coghill, Political Agent Mahi Kontha.

ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—The tindal of a prow has reported to the police that, as he was entering the harbour early yesterday morning from Broach, his boat was run down off the Colaba lighthouse by a British India steamer, name not known. The damage to the prow and loss of her gear caused by the collision is estimated at Rs. 2,000.

ACCIDENT TO A COOLIE.—Four coolies were being taken up in the lift from the ground floor to the upper floor in No. 8 shed, Victoria Dock, when the truck accidently moved, resulting in one of the coolies being overbalanced and falling down from a height of 25 feet into the well of the lift, fracturing one of his ribs and sustaining several bruises.

AN INDIAN ARTIST.—A fine collection of pictures selected from the works executed by Mr. Rustom D. C. Siodia, in England, during his five years' stay in that country, is now being exhibited on the walls of the Architectural Room of the Sir J. J. School of Arts. One of the most striking pictures is the portrait of his Majesty the King-Emperor, which elicited favourable comment by critics in London when it was exhibited there.

EXECUTION IN BOMBAY.—At the last Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, one Fazal Ahmad Ahmadsha, aged 28, a Peshwari Moslem, was sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Macleod, on the unanimous verdict of a special jury, for murdering a fellow-mate named Golam Rasul Bashu, a Punjabi. While waiting his doom the condemned man appealed for mercy to the Government, but in vain. He met his fate yesterday morning. The acting Coroner, Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, held in the jail a formal inquest, and a verdict of death by strangulation, under judicial orders, was recorded.

SUICIDE OF A MAHOMEDAN BOY.—Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, yesterday, touching the death of a Mahomedan lad named Suleman Ibrahim, aged 12. Suleman was working in a tea shop, on a salary of Rs. 4 per month, and board, and lodging. On Saturday night he gave an account to his master and went to bed. Yesterday morning he was found lying unconscious in his bed and was breathing heavily. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from the effect of opium poisoning. He died late in the evening.

The evidence of his previous employer, however, showed that the deceased had taken opium about a month ago, but was detected in time and recovered under medical treatment. On the previous occasion he said that, while he was lying asleep with money belonging to the shop in his pocket, someone took away the money, and he took opium on that account. The jury unanimously gave a verdict of suicide.

THE LATE MRS. PESTONJEE JHANGHEER.—A correspondent writes :—In the death, which took place on Saturday last, the 14th instant, at Poona, of Bai Dhunbaijee, wife of Khan Bahadur Pestonjee Jehangheer Taleyarkhan, C. I. E., a retired Government pensioner, and some years ago Settlement-officer of Baroda, Bombay has been deprived of one of its most distinguished patrons, and the Parsi community, in particular, of one of its most charitable and well-known ladies. The deceased lady was held in high esteem, and was greatly respected and loved by all who knew her, and for the helping hand that she offered to her poor relatives. Her sad death has cast a dark gloom over those unfortunate beings who are now left destitute and helpless. It is needless to enumerate the manifold charities with which the name of the deceased lady is associated; and it is to be earnestly hoped that her successors will follow inch by inch in the footsteps of the deceased lady ; and our heartfelt sympathy and sincerest condolences are due to the deceased lady's family in its sad bereavement.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Christmas Day, 25th December, 1912.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-15 a m Holy Communion; 7 a m Holy Communion; 8-30 a m Holy Communion—Choral—Harwood in A flat; Hymns—59, 60, 323, 62, 559, 595; 6-30 p m Evensong and Christmas Carols; Canticles—Harwood in A flat; Hymns—59, 60. Collections for the Poor Fund.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a m Holy Communion; 11 a m Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Collections for the "League of Mercy." Marathi Service 9 a m; Gujerati Service 2-30 p m.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Morning Service 11 a m; Psalm 100; Hymn 28, 30; Anthun, "Arise Shine."

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON,

Christmas Eve—6-30 p m Evensong, Sermon and Carols. Christmas Day—6-30 a m Holy Eucharist; 7-30 a m Matin; 8 a m Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p m Evensong and Carols. Alms for the Poor and the E and E Relief Fund.

S. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDRA HILL.

Matins Sermon and Holy Communion at 11 a m; Collection for the Additional Clergy Society; Thursday 26th S. Stephen's Day, Holy Communion at 9 a m ; Sunday 29th, Matins and Sermon at 11 a m.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY

8-30 a m Christmas Morning, Rev J F Edwards; Parel Road Byculla, 8-30 a m Rev R O Jenkins. 6-30 p m Preacher : Rev J F Edwards ; 5 p m Sunday School; 9 to 10 p m Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS

10 a m Preacher ; Rev R O Jenkins ; 6-30 p m Preacher ; Rev R O Jenkins; 5 p m Sunday School.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 a m Holy Communion; 8 a m and 9 a m (Choral); 11 a m Matins; 7 p m Evensong.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL

7 a m Holy Communion, plain ; 8-30 a m Holy Communion, Choral; 5 p m Evensong.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Bombay Catholics.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Native Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein, in the diocese of Damaun, forwarded from time to time representations bewailing the prevalence, to an appalling extent, of illiteracy in their community, drawing attention to one of the conditions of the Concordat between the Holy See and the Portuguese Government, under which the latter are to provide colleges, schools, etc., in the diocese under the jurisdiction of the Portuguese bishops, pointing out that the condition had not been complied with, and requesting that either the condition of the Concordat or that the Concort might be terminated.

No reply was sent to the representations, though several reminders were addressed on the subject. Meantime, the King of Portugal was deprived of his throne, and the Republic was established, which form of Government continues up to now. On the establishment of the Republic, further representations have been made to the Holy See praying, for reasons given, that the Portuguese ecclesiastical "regime" might be displaced from British India and arrangements made for the administration of the churches in question, without interference from the Portuguese Government or Portuguese prelates.

As the Holy See has vouchsafed no answer up to now, would you kindly publish this letter with the hope of eliciting some explanation as to the possible reason of silence on the part of the Holy See ?

When petitions or memorials are sent to Government and Civil administrations, replies are given, favourable or otherwise, the receipts of the petitions, etc., are invariably acknowledged, and the parties are informed that their petitions, etc., will be considered.

Since the Holy See has given no reply of any sort, one cannot understand why. What is the practice with the Papal Secretariat.—Yours, etc.,

A BOMBAY CATHOLIC.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

PILOTAGE STATEMENT

.....	For week ending 6th Dec., 1912.	Total from 1st April to 6th Dec. 1912.	For week ending 6th Dec. 1911.	Total from 1st April to 6th Dec. 1911.
Vessels piloted into harbour.	32	865	28	816
Vessels piloted out of harbour.	29	845	21	824
Vessels transported	28	608	22	532
Vessels attended to	...	69	...	49
Vessels warped	...	55	...	35

HAVE YOU THELMA? This is the question we hear many times a day from admirers of good perfume. THELMA has more admirers than the most popular young lady. At MADON, SONS & Co, The Original MADON'S, Crawford Market, Bombay.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

THE POLICE COURTS.

THEFT ON P. & O. SHIPS.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris, C. I. D., charged Joel Manson Hill, aged 22, able seaman, with having, on the 11th and 20th September, while on board the P. and O. steamer "Egypt" and, on the 20th November, while on duty on board the steamer "Salsette," committed a series of thefts, and tampered with his Majesty's mails.

Superintendent Sullivan prosecuted. He stated the circumstances already published, which had led to the arrest of the accused.

Mr. McGillvary, of the P. and O. Company, in his evidence, said that he remembered the report made by the commanders of the steamers "Egypt" and "Salsette". The reports showed that Major Keily, Captain Langman, Mr. Wable, Count Madre, and Sir Edwin Grant Burls had various articles stolen from their cabins. Thefts also had been discovered to have been committed in No. 1 hold. The aggregate value of the articles lost was Rs. 1,562, of which a portion worth about Rs. 800 were recovered. The accused was transferred to the "Egypt" from the "Salsette" because he was suspected of having committed the thefts.

Lieut. Edwin Harold Orchard, R. N. R., Chief Officer, "Salsette," said that reports having been received of thefts in No. 2 hold, the hatch had been nailed up. On a search being made the stolen articles were found in No. 1 hold, which was used for storing ropes, etc., in it. The accused was on quarter deck duty from 12 a. m. to 4 a. m. He had access to all parts of the ship as it was his duty to go round the decks. After the thefts were reported the accused was transferred from the "Salsette," to the "Egypt."

Some formal evidence was then recorded.

The accused pleaded guilty, and said he was a young man, and, this being his first offence, he prayed for mercy.

Mr. Sullivan admitted that the accused had, since his arrest, given every assistance to the police, but he could not minimise the seriousness of the crime.

Mr. McGillvary, on behalf of the P. and O. Company, urged for an exemplary punishment. The thefts were systematic and regularly planned. He said it was necessary to restore the confidence of the travelling public.

The magistrate observed that a good deal of public time was saved by the assistance the accused had given to the police, but the offence was of a grave nature, and he sentenced the accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment for each of the three charges, the sentences to run consecutively, making the whole term

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	Per Bottle Rs.	a.
DESERT AND MEDICAL WINES.		
Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2	14
" Empress Sweet, Vintage 1884	5	8
Saravalle, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality	2	11
Malvasia, White	2	15
Malvasia Gutland, Red, Sweet Wines very very old	3	0
" White do do	3	12
Port Wine, White old dry	2	0
Port Wine, Red	2	0
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2	4
TABLE WINES		
Morea, Vin de table, Red	1	10
Demestica, Vin de table. Red	1	13
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	2	0
Acheos Vin de table, White, (very old)	2	15
Morea, Vin de table, White	1	11
Demestica, Vin de table, White	2	0
SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.		
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage 1884	5	8
Marsala de l'Achaia	1	12
Malaga de l'Achaia	1	12
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1	9
SUPERIOR BRANDIES.		
Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	4	8
" 1895 (two crown)	5	8
" 1890 (Princes)	7	0
" 1887 (Royal)	7	8

SOLE IMPORTERS
TH. VAFIADIS & Co.
20 ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Calaton, 2,416 tons, Captain T. L. Glover, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday evening from Calcutta December 11, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Salbanna, 2,999 tons, Captain R. Falhan, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Colombo 18 December, with ballast.

The Hansa Line steamer Mallkefels, 3,084 tons Captain and Schneider arrivsd in harbour on Monday from Hamburg November 14 via Rotterdam and Antwerp with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutlursh, sailed on Monday for Karachi via coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Wilson Line steamer Hidalgo, 2,760 tons, Captain R. R. Harbord, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR —Dec. 21.

Abydos.....1937 Thomson.....Bo & Af S N Co
Catalone.....2416 Glover.....
Ellen.....2474 Jacobsen.....Baltimore.....
Paris.....737 Brevig.....Arab Str. Ld
Gymeric.....2598 Rowell...C Munchorji & Sons
Kasara.....505 King...K'chi.....M M & Co
Khosrou.....2413 Hamah.....B & P S N Co
Lalpoo a.....2121 Kidner.....M M & Co
Mazaffer.....Oondz Mullis.....Turkish G Boat
Mazagon.....3289 Milne.....M M & Co
Moltkefels.....3094 Schandider...W & A Graham & Co
Naseri.....911Murch...Persian Gulf...Bo & P S N Co
Ostmark.....2051 Peter.....T M & Co
Pentakota.....2209 Hodgson.....M M & Co
Shirala.....3400 Peck.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents'
A Ferngarth	2399	Smith			S Semidt & Co
B Barotse	2619	Smiths	Philadelphia	25-11	R A Willis
C&R Hidalgo	2760	Harbourd	Karachi	24-12	N Y K
F City of Lahore	4471	McFee	Karachi	29-12	K Nixon & Co
G Naderi	1138	Hughes	Jeddah	16-12	B & P S N Co
H Kramberg	2209	Hossel	Antwerp &c		W & A Graham & Co
K Sazeki Maru	3739	Richards	N Y Kaisha		
M Gleneden	3018	Graham			T M & Co
O Jungshoved	2466	Horn	Antwerp		T M & Co
P Riverplate	2351	Smith	Port Said	24-12	T M & Co
Q Nantwen	3000	Dolton	Rotterdam	24-12	S. Smit & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

I Sutton Hall	2870	Jenkins	L'Pool	31-12	K N & Co
2 Koweit	2335	Costes			Arab S Ld
4 Beethoven	2360	Mitchell	Dunkirk	28-12	W & A G & Co
5 Valdura	3495	Corrance	Baltimore	21-12	Smidt & Co
6 Muristan	7787	Pritchard	Aberdeen	26-12	M M & Co
7 Chupra	3954	Anderson	Antwerp	23-12	M M & Co
8 Habsburg	3395	Selenich	Trieste	1-1-13	A L S N Co
9 Saalda	3438	Johnson		19-12	M M & Co
9 Assaye	4569	Cockman	Shanghai	31-12	P & O Co
10&11 Warturm	3127	Schmidt	Hamburg	24-12	W & A G & Co
12&13 Persia	4154	Bridshaw	London	2-1-13	P & O Co
14 Dumra	762	Morrison	Basrah	26-12	M M & Co
15 Humayun	2154	Molony	Jeddah	24-12	B & P S N Co
16 Zillah	2412	Nansooven	Dunkirk	2-1-13	T M & Co

H W P D

Ponari	Dawood	B Nager	25-12 Bo S N Co Ld

P & O Dock.

Edith	1815	Boothing	(Repairing) J M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
22	Calaton	Glover	Calcutta, Dec 11
	Dalbanna	Falkan	Colombo, Dec 18
23	Moltkefels	Schneider	Hamburg, Nov14

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
23	Lhasa	Cutbush	Karachi, &c

The following vessels obtained portclearance yesterday :—
Steamer Hidalgo, Harbord for Hull.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Palitana for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Barda (to arrive) for Persia Gulf, &c
" Marsgraf (to arrive) for Durban, &c.
" Yarra (to arrive) for Noumea, &c
" Offenbach (to arrive) for Hamburg, &c.
" Dalhousie for Kobe, &c.
" Moltkefels for Hamburg, &c.
" Shirala for Calcutta, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O steamer "Himalaya", left Hongkong at 1 p. m. on the 21st instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer "Yarra", left Aden for Bombay on 21st instant and she is expected here on Thursday the 26th instant at 1 p.m.

The Anchor Line agents have now received a wireless message from steamer "Circassia," to the effect that she will arrive here about 9 a.m. on the 24th instant and the passengers will be landed at the Anchor Line shed, Victoria dock on arrival of the vessel and the same Co.'s steamer "Elysia", arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the evening of the 20th instant.

The Societa, Nazionale di Servizi Macittimi Co's steamer "Sardegna," from Bombay left Aden for Suez Naples and Genoa on the 21st instant.

THE
WHEEL O' FORTUNE.

NEW STORY
BY
LOUIS TRACY.

The "Bombay Gazette" has secured the serial rights of the new story by the well-known Anglo-Indian author, Mr. LOUIS TRACY. The first instalment will be published on
SATURDAY, JANUARY 4TH.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5	12	2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	6	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4	0	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4	0	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4	0	0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3	6	0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

THE
NOISELESS
NAPIER,
THE PROVED BEST CAR.

"TATLER," 13th November, 1912, writes of NAPIER Cars:
"The acme of perfection of design and finish."
"BYSTANDER," 6th November, 1912, writes of NAPIER Cars:
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To the motorist or would-be motorist of restricted means, we would remind them that it is the upkeep expenditure on a car which has to be considered and which really hurts. So do not forget that cars turned out purely "at a price" are not the most economical. NAPIER means proved economy in upkeep and a car obtainable at a moderate price, the special feature being
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENCE.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 24th Dec. 1912.

THE DELHI OUTRAGE.

We imagine investigation will prove the outrage, which marred the State entry into the new capital yesterday morning, to have been the work of a lunatic, not of a seditionist of the type of those who wrought such evil deeds in Bengal, and—three years ago to the day—at Nasik. Grievances such as they professed to have, sufficient to justify illegal methods, have been redressed. The partition of Bengal has been cancelled. Popular representation has been expanded, and in Lord Hardinge's regime further concessions to Indian public opinion were made and promised in the King's name. Whatever cause for discontent there may have been five or six years ago, none exists at the present time, and the most flagrant and discontented of the output of India House could not, by the widest stretch of the imagination, bring forth one single plea of justification for so dastardly an act. No extremist could have been so blind to his country's interests as to imagine that a murderous attack on the King's chief representative in India could be productive of benefits. Moreover, the seditionist movement has been dormant since the King's visit. Said the King at Delhi, on the 15th December last year, "I earnestly hope that the anticipation of the beneficial and far-reaching results from the great changes now to be effected may be amply fulfilled, securing to India improved administration and to its people increased happiness and prosperity." Little did his Majesty think that the inauguration of the city he had named as capital would be marked by an attempt on the life of his Viceroy, and, believing as we do that the concessions then granted and the impression then made disarmed, if they did not extinguish, discontent, we can only conclude Monday's act to be that of a madman. Chandni Chowk, which was the scene of the assault, was always regarded with apprehension on the occasion of great functions. The flat roofs of its houses harbour vast numbers of persons other than those resident there, and on former occasions it has been the invariable custom to place a policeman on duty in every building. We can scarcely believe that police arrangements have been less adequate, for the Director-General of Criminal Intelligence never lost sight of the possibility of "a bomb from a roof" being hurled at the King or other of his representatives; and so great was his anxiety to avoid anything of the kind that he insisted on inspecting the houses along the route of the royal progress in Bombay and asked that a police-constable or detective be stationed in every house where any number of persons might be expected to congregate. As in Bombay, so in Delhi, we imagine the utmost care would be taken to ensure that no untoward incident might occur. What has happened was the very thing a most strict watch was set against a year ago. Suspects were incarcerated a year ago, but it is possible that, consequent upon the absence of any outward signs of unrest, the precaution on the present occasion was omitted as unnecessary. Be that as it may, it appears that which was feared in the past has now taken place, and we can well understand the feeling of indignation which manifested itself at Delhi, and which will be shared by all right-thinking loyal British subjects of every community. It was wise to proceed with the formal programme, notwithstanding the enforced absence of the Viceroy, for the ceremony could not very well have been postponed, and probably the action of the senior Member of Council saved the citizens of Delhi from resorting to reprisals in the neighbourhood where the outrage was committed.

AMENDMENT OF THE LAND REVENUE CODE.

Bill No. XIV of 1912 for the amendment of the Bombay Land Revenue Code of 1879, published in Part VII of the "Government Gazette" a week ago, marks an epoch in the Land Revenue Administration of the Presidency, although, to some extent, it loses in importance from the fact that the changes therein enacted have, as a matter of fact, been gradually brought into practice during the last ten years, procedure having in this matter outstripped legislation. Those inconsistencies of the Bombay Revenue System, which caused the adverse comments of the Famine Commission of 1901, the enactment of the Record of Rights Act, and the introduction of the revised system, which is now consolidated and legalised by the present Bill, are well known, and have been repeatedly discussed in the past. Briefly summed up, the position was as follows:—The survey number, or, where the surveyors divided a number in the map, the pot number, with minor variations of nomenclature, was adopted as the unit of land against which an occupant's name was entered, and upon which a sum was imposed as assessment. The occupant's name might never be altered without his consent, except when he died. The result was that the persons who were entered as occupants, and so as liable for assessment, were often dead, or had sold away their land without giving their consent to the entry of the purchaser's name, while there was never more than one registered occupant to each survey unit of land, although in reality there might be ten or even one hundred sharers, each cultivating separate and distinct portions. The practice now to be legalised by the Bill is for every portion of land actually owned as a distinct unit from the point of view of civil law to be separately entered in the Government Records and separately assessed. Every change in actual ownership is to be followed by a corresponding corrrection of the occupant's name in Government records, while every partition or amalgamation of land is to be followed by a corresponding correction, not only of the names of occupants, but of the area and assessment of the units of land. Finally—although this is not emphasised in the Bill—it is intended to maintain maps of the actual land units with their ever-changing shapes.

The system is an heroic defence and justification of the Ryotwari tenure, a tenure already admitted to be beneficial to the cultivating classes, but frequently condemned as unworkable. The old system was intended to be a perfect Ryotwari Land revenue system, but it only worked well in years of full harvests or in villages and tracts where the ryots are law-abiding and tractable. In bad years and among law-resisting classes it failed through want of accuracy and elasticity. The new system has not yet been fully perfected, and the transition from the old to the new system has been accompanied by, though not necessarily the cause of, very irregular Land revenue collections, and the accumulation of very heavy arrears in many districts. If the system is workable and complete, the public is entitled to anticipate that in the near future the arrears of overdue Land revenue will be gathered in, and the collection of yearly demands will settle down into a regular and automatic process. The suspension and remission of Land revenue in years of crop failure is now supposed to be automatic. There ought not therefore to be any excuse for belated collections on the ground of bad seasons in years to come. The public is also entitled to expect that the new system will be more economical than the old, and that the Revenue collecting staff, for whose maintenance increasing salaries are likely to be needed in the future, will not require expansion. Indeed, if the new system is more efficient than the old one, we should expect to see the staff reduced. This matter is one which is difficult to investigate, because the Land revenue staff is also the General Administration staff, as well as largely the Magisterial staff. But we should welcome figures to prove that the Bill under consideration will result in a more economical as well as a prompter collection of Land revenue.

One or two details of the Bill call for consideration. Land revenue is now to be collected on the basis by actual units of possession, which may be either one survey number or a portion of a survey number. If there are ten separately owned portions of a survey number, then each separate owner is responsible for the assessment of his particular portion. The survey number becomes merely partly a survey or chartographical unit like a square on a military map, and partly a maximum unit of assessment, since two survey numbers owned by the same person are not amalgamated in the Records as two portions of a survey number are. There would, therefore, seem to be little justification for the enforcement of common responsibility of the owners by separate shares in one number enacted by clause 56 of the Bill and referred to in the statement of objects and reasons. These owners of separate shares in one number are referred to in the statement as joint occupants, although the term "joint occupants" has been previously defined in clause 6 (j) as meaning persons "who hold land as co-sharers and whose shares are not divided by metes and bounds." Persons whose shares in the same number are divided by "metes" and bounds are no more naturally connected with one another by a common responsibility than persons whose lands are contiguous, but in different survey numbers. And now that the sanctity of the survey number as an irreducible unit of assessment has been abandoned, the whole of new section 117 B (clause 56 o the Bill) reads like a case in which complete emancipation from the old system and the old code has not been attained. The common responsibility referred to above is the second part of new section 117 B. The first part of the section enacts a similar common priority of right, for it is enacted that, if one sub-division of a survey number falls vacant or is forfeited to Government, it shall be offered to the owners of the other sub-divisions of the same number "in order of the relative proximity of their sub-divisions" to the sub-division which has become vacant. This question of relative proximity may become a bone of contention in cases where several adjourning occupants desire to obtain the vacant land. The only other detailed provision which calls for special remark is new section 135 (j), by which an entry or a certified copy of an entry in the Record of Rights shall be presumed to be true until the contrary is proved. Copies are now given free, and rights are entered free. Will not this mean a reduction in the number of documents presented for registration in Sub-Registrar's offices, with consequent loss to Government in Registration fees, copying fees, and stamps? Already there is a tendency in some parts of the Presidency for vendors and vendees to neglect the execution of sale deeds on stamped paper, and the registration of the same, and to transfer land by the simple process of a statement before the village officers and an entry in the Mutation Register, all done gratis for them by Government.

MEMORIAL TO LORD LISTER

Few men have done more in the cause of suffering humanity than the late Lord Lister, and the decision to perpetuate his memory in a fitting way is one that will have the approval of all. In one sense it is perfectly true that the great benefactors of the race need no monument save that which has been erected in the hearts of the thousands who have benefited by their labours, but it is only fitting and right that the age should honour the men who have contributed to its greatness in some striking material way. The work of Lord Lister is known to all classes, though it is only those who know something of the terrible dangers which accompanied surgical work that truly appreciate the magnitude of his contribution to the science of surgery, and indirectly of medicine. Many men have given the world knowledge which has wonderfully revolutionised thought, but of these no one is more worthy than the man who was the father of antiseptic surgery, the saver of thousands of lives. Speaking of his right to a suitable material memorial as well as the unlimited gratitude of humanity, at a recent meeting held to formulate definite plans for this purpose, Lord Avebury said, "No one with the possible exception of Pasteur has done so much to mitigate the sufferings of poor human nature." This meeting was a very representative one, and met under the Presidency of Sir Thomas Boor Crosby, the Lord Mayor of London. All classes were represented, while several countries sent expressions of goodwill and offers of support to any scheme formulated. Lord Haldane moved a resolution, "That this meeting is of opinion that the priceless services of the late Lord Lister to the cause of science and the alleviation of human suffering should be commemorated by a suitable memorial." He remarked that a distinguished foreign critic had declared that though the British had no special powers of organization, they had the remarkable quality of pouring out a succession of extraordinary leaders of men from the ranks of science and literature. Lister was one of the greatest of these and he gave to the world a discovery which not only opened new fields in his own special branch, but he opened the way for the specialised study of tropical diseases which has proved such a boon to India and other tropical countries. On the ground of Lister's contribution in this direction he is deserving of the gratitude of Indians. The record of his labours, long, patient, and resourceful, forms a fascinating narrative of science and philanthropy and humanity; especially the poor are the richer for the labours of this man whose memory it has been decided to perpetuate in a worthy manner.

The scheme is three-fold. The first part is concerned with the erection of a memorial in Westminster Abbey which would take the form of a medallion. No son of England is more worthy of a place in the sacred edifice dedicated to the Master of Healing. It is also intended to erect a statue or sculptural group in some prominent part of London, which would serve to keep his memory fresh to the world at large. The third is more in keeping with the mind of Lister, in that it has for its object not only the alleviation of pain and the destruction of disease by furthering research, but it is of an international character. The plans for this part of the memorial are not yet complete, but a committee of experts is at present considering the best means of carrying out the mind of the contributors. It is suggested as one scheme that a number of scholarships should be instituted for students; another a yearly prize on the lines of the Nobel prize; a scheme for granting assistance to men of science and medical men as is done by the Carnegie Fund. The plan which seems to have gained most favour is the one which would enable the committee to devote the interest of the fund either to the promotion of research which has a bearing upon the progress of surgery or as rewards for excellent work in the advancement of this science. The latter part of the scheme, whatever form it may ultimately take, will be international, and open to all to who are endeavouring to advance the work so loved by Lord Lister. The committee will receive support from all sections in order that they may carry out the suggestions.

*** To-morrow, being Christmas Day, will be observed as a holiday in our offices. There will, therefore, be no issue of the *Bombay Gazette* on Thursday morning.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Macedonia," with the outward mails of the 13th instant, left Aden at 5 p.m. on December 22nd, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Germany and her Airships.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Replying to questions in the House during the past week, on the subject of German airships, the First Lord of the Admiralty showed himself a singularly well-misinformed individual. He committed himself to the assertion that Germany possessed five rigid airships divided into one naval, one military, two passengers and one experimental craft; and in reply to a further question stated that the Admiralty had no official information about the latest German naval airship. The first answer was inaccurate; the second displays inexcusable ignorance. It is not many weeks since the Prime Minister dwelt with pride on the Argus-eyed organisation by which the Cabinet were kept absolutely up-to-date on all matters pertaining to or affecting the question of defence. If Mr. Churchill's statement be taken as typical of the result of the watchful labours of the Intelligence Departments of the Admiralty and War Office, those Departments can only be designated as mines of misinformation, and the work of the Defence Committee must rest largely on inaccurate data. Possibly, Mr. Churchill's informants took the question absolutely literally, and gave the actual number of purely rigid airships in possession of the Army and Navy. This would give the number five, but even then the distribution would be inaccurate. As a matter of fact, Germany possesses seven vessels available for military service of the purely rigid type. These consist of three Zeppelins belonging to the Army, one Zeppelin belonging to the Navy, one Schutte Lanz recently acquired by the Army, and two Zeppelins owned by a company and used for passenger service, but convertible at short notice for military purposes, having been built on specifications approved by Government to that end, and being in receipt of an annual subsidy. At present the three military Zeppelins are stationed at Metz, Posen, and Friedrichshaven (shortly to be transferred to Cologne): the Schutte Lanz at present at Mannheim will eventually go to Berlin, while the Naval Zeppelin has its headquarters at Hamburg, and a subsidiary shed at Kiel. The principal dimensions of the Zeppelins are as follows:—

		Volume. c. f.	Horse Power.	Speed m.p.h
Z 1	(L Z 3) Military	423,000	230	36
Z 2	(L Z 9) Military	627,000	450	48
Z 3	(L Z12) Military	706,000	510	40
Z 4	(L Z14) Naval	776,000	510	52
Schutte Lanz	Military	684,000	500	50

The number given in brackets is the constructors' number, based on order of construction, the Government numbering being in order of receipt. The two passengers' craft known as the Viktoria-Luise and Hansa are 660,000 c. f. volume, 450 h.p., 49 miles an hour speed. As regards carrying power, the later types have a great advantage over the earlier. Z 1 only carries 2½ tons, Z 2 can lift 4½, the two passenger craft about 5 tons whilst the new naval airship is stated on reliable authority to be able to carry, in addition to a crew of ten men, sufficient fuel for ninety-six hours, and still to have a margin for 2,000 lbs. for explosives. In addition, the German Army has three semi-rigid dirigibles of the Gross type officially designated by the letter M., four non-rigid dirigibles of the Parseval type, bearing the letters P L and one of Siemens Schuckert class. Thus, excluding subsidized craft, there are twelve military and one naval aircraft, all, but two, of which have capacities of over 350,000 c. f. and speeds of forty miles an hour or more. Add to these thirteen privately owned airships of varying capacity and speeds on the services of which Government have a lien, and we arrive at a total effective strength of twenty-six dirigibles, all serviceable, and all at the service of Government should need arise. As I pointed out in a previous letter, Germany has gone in for dirigibles to a greater extent than any other Power. France has devoted most of her attention to flying machines, and has been very moderate in her ardour for the lighter than air-craft, still she has some dozen or more dirigibles of the semi, and non-rigid types, which are as good as anything that Germany has produced of the same class. A consideration of the lines along which the dirigible has been developed in Germany, shows that it is regarded as a potential weapon of offence, rather than as an aid to reconnaissance, whilst the target at which the majority of practices are carried out indicates the role as more nearly connected with naval than military operations. In fact there are not wanting those who advocate diminished expenditure on battleships, and a large increase of airships in their place, though few at present go as far as the "National Zeitung," which during the past week has made the sensational suggestion that the best course for Germany would be to build a monster fleet of a hundred Zeppelins, which, while they would cost only as much as one Dreadnought, and would need fewer men, would eventually cause havoc in the enemy's fleet. "With a fleet of a hundred Zeppelins," says the writer, "divided into twenty-five squadrons of four airships, each able to travel overland and sea for at least forty-eight hours, each airship built for the sole purpose of carrying vast quantities of explosives, Germany would rule the air, and would eventually conquer the sea."

With the radius of action defined as a minimum of forty-eight hours' flying, and the mastery of the sea as the objective, it is not difficult to name the enemy, whom the writer had in his mind. A good deal, however, remains to be done in the development of the dirigible before such a "walk over," or, more correctly perhaps, "fly over," could be accomplished. The dirigible, at present, is by far the most vulnerable of all the craft that take the air, and could not be used, at all events by day, with any hope of success in the presence of guns specially designed for high angle fire, or of armed aeroplanes with their superior speed, and greater facility of manœuvre. Apparently, the writer either ignores the possibilities of a counter-programme for defence, or thinks that the "enemy" will ignore the necessity and "wait and see" till it is too late.

THE ADMIRALTY.

After much delay, and not without a row royal at the Admiralty, at which practically the whole Board tendered their resignations, Mr. Churchill was able, on Wednesday, to announce in the House of Commons the new scheme of naval pay for certain classes of officers, and the lower deck ratings. That early action in this matter was imperative none will deny, that the present scheme is entirely satisfactory, few will venture to assert. It is a step forward, in that it is a recognition of the principle that the sailor is worthy of his hire, but the recognition falls short of adequacy in its practical form. The First Lord of the Admiralty stated the case last July most clearly and with his usual felicity of expression "We must not," he said "forget that the strain of the naval service is steadily increasing, that we are demanding year by year a higher order of service from our seamen and stokers. We must remember, also that the cost of living has risen greatly in the last ten years, and that that inflicts a real hardship on married men, of whom there are and ought to be, a large proportion, for those men are the most healthy men our race produces at the present time. We must also remember that in the increase in the proportion of home service renders the life of the sailor more expensive, that when a large proportion of his time was passed in foreign countries. Lastly we must remember that the wages and conditions of soldiers, postmen, policemen, firemen, dockyard employes and other state services have been sensibly improved in recent years. It is our duty to see that the seamen and stokers and others, on whose courage and conduct in peace and war the whole fortunes of the State depend are not left behind or neglected. It would ill become this House to vote year by year unexampled millions of money on the grim machinery of modern naval war and there to grudge to the officers and men of the Fleet, without whose devotion these prodigious engines would only be worthless metal, the rewards which are their due, and which are necessary to their comfort and contentment."

The scheme, as it stands, is not a practical interpretation of the First Lord's words. It represents not the full measure of what the Admiralty considered due to the Navy, but the utmost that could be wrung by the most extreme measures in the power of the Board from a Chancellor of the Exchequer, ever lacking in sympathy for those who serve country by sea and land, and help by their readiness for war to maintain that peace which is essential to our material prosperity. Mr. Lloyd George is so obsessed with schemes for the benefit of the unfit, that he has no sympathy left to spare for those on whose fitness depends the safety and welfare of the Empire. When some ten years ago condition similar to those cited by Mr. Churchill rendered a revision of the pay of the rank-and-file of the army necessary in order to attract recruits, the addition to the military estimates was £1,750,000 or nearly £7 10s. a head. In this case the total annual cost, £386,472 works out to an average of about £2 18s a head of the strength of the Navy. The increase to the pay of seamen is roughly 15 per cent. as compared with the 20 per cent. suggested in the respectful appeal which was made to the Admiralty from the Lower Deck. Whilst it is generally recognised that the recruiting question for the Navy is not so insistent as it was with the Army, when the soldier's pay was raised, still the disproportion is appreciated, and the criticism both in the Lobby, and in the press generally is to the effect that a further revision of rates will be necessary at no very distant date, one more legacy to be left for the successors of the present Government. Another £150,000 produced now would have achieved the results which Mr. Churchill outlined in the speech from which I have quoted, and would have saved a re-opening of the question for many a year to come. It would also have been true economy, as it will be difficult when the matter again comes forward for decision, to make a satisfactory settlement except on the conditions existing at the time, and the tendency of all prices is upwards, and rapidly upwards. After coming out very successfully in two contests with the Orion, the Thunderer has been beaten in the third despite the advantage of the Scott Fire Director. As the Thunderer in the second competition scored the almost unprecedented percentage of 82 direct hits, in the third trial there must have been either a considerable falling off in her laying or the Orion must have made a perfectly phenomenal score, especially considering that she is not equipped with the new Director. The details have not been published, but the fact has not been concealed. Incidentally the Orions must have made a pact, as I am told that the Thunderers had backed themselves heavily and were giving good odds based on their former performances. We are not having our new Director all to ourselves apparently as Germany has evolved something of the same kind, and while the Orion and Thunderer were competing at Bershaven, the Elsass and Blusher were carrying out similar trials with a new system of fire direction off the Faroe Islands. That locality was chosen, because it was desired to carry out the trials in rough weather, which was exactly the reason, why our trials took place in the Atlantic. The Berlin correspondent of the Naval and Military Record, who is usually very well informed states that on the return of the ships, the results were reported as being such as to astonish the world, but no details have been allowed to become known.

SUPPLEMENTARY OFFICERS.

The proposal to fill up the depleted ranks of our Naval Officers from the Mercantile Marine, is said to be regarded unfavourably by the bulk of the warrant officers of the Navy. They point out that they are all of them already qualified for lieutenat's duties, and claim that officers of the Mercantile Marine will have to undergo special training before they are in the same position. Unfortunately some of the Radical papers have taken up the matter from this point of view, and introduced the cry of "Caste," asserting that fresh officers are being sought for outside the service on a basis of social standing rather than efficiency. It is difficult to see why they should take this line, except it be from absolute ignorance of the *vie intime* of the Navy. As it is, such writing can do no good, and may do much havoc. One result has been that a suggestion has been put forward to the effect that certain ships of the pre-Dreadnought class should be manned entirely by ranker officers except the Captain. It is claimed that if this were done, it would, at once, set free a number of young lieutenants, who do not take at all kindly to "gobby ships." It would save the ranker lieutenant from all possible troubles in connection with entering and "unfamiliar social sphere" and would prevent his being pitted against younger men in unfamiliar, and possibly, disadvantageous circumstances; it would solve the problem of mess expenses, and approve a legitimate outlet to the ambition of the finest class of public servant, that the country possesses. It does not, I understand, meet the approval of the First Lord, nor is this surprising. Mr. Churchill is essentially democratic in his views, at present at all events, and is hardly likely to view with approval a scheme differentiating between officers bearing the same commission according to the position they occupied before receiving a commission. By the time warrant officers have attained that rank, they are for the most part as well, or better fitted to take their place in the ward room on promotion, than the ordinary self-made man is fitted to take a corresponding place in civil life. Ranker ships would introduce an element into the Navy quite foreign to its traditions and make for anything but efficiency. The ranker enters the ward room by service merit, and takes his position there, like everyone else, on what he is, and not on what he was or whence he came. If the principle of "ranker ships" were acknowledged, it would have the effect of creating a double list, with a dividing line between them as marked as that which divides the honorary commissioned ranks of the Indian Departments from the commissioned ranks.

We regret to hear of the death of Mr. Reginald Gilbert, which occurred last evening at the Byculla Club.

OUTBURST OF SEDITION.

BOMB THROWN AT THE VICEROY AT DELHI.

IMMEDIATE DEATH OF AN ATTENDANT.

LORD HARDINGE UNDERGOES AN OPERATION.

Satisfactory Progress of the Patient.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Dec. 23.

During the state entry, this morning, a bomb was thrown at the Viceroy from the roof of a house in the Chandni Chowk. The Jemadar behind the Viceroy was killed.

The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge were not seriously hurt. The Viceroy has gone to the hospital to have the cut on his shoulder dressed. Lady Hardinge returned home by motor. The procession went on to the Durbar ground.

LATER.

Indignation here is intense. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson is conducting the proceedings in the Diwan-i-Am, taking the Viceroy's place.

It appears that, when the procession was at the centre of the Chandni Chowk, a bomb burst with terrific force, killing one jemadar behind his Excellency the Viceroy, and wounding another in eight places. The Viceroy, who was struck in the shoulder, is believed not to be seriously hurt. Lady Hardinge was untouched. Mrs. Halloway and Mrs. Battye of the St. John Ambulance Association, with Guards Read and Wharbe of the Railway, assisted those on the elephant, which quickly halted, the driver being uninjured.

A chair and stretcher were then improvised. Lord Hardinge was helped to a motor, which took him to the hospital.

Lady Hardinge returned by motor to the Viceregal Lodge, and the procession went on.

The police quickly surrounded the house, and are understood to have arrested several persons.

All the outlets of Delhi, meanwhile, are carefully guarded.

From Chandni Chowk, after the Viceroy had been taken to the hospital, the procession moved to the Diwan-i-Am, where the programme, as originally arranged, was carried through.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson read the Viceroy's speech, and added that he had just received a message from the Viceroy that he was only slightly hurt, and doing very well.

At this the entire gathering rose and cheered and cheered again.

At the Diwan-i-Am to-day the news of the attempt upon the Viceroy circulated quickly in the assembly, but the procession was only twenty minutes late, and, as the elephants filed past the Naubat Khana, it was realised that, whatever the accident had been, it would not be allowed to interfere with the carrying through of the proceedings. Everyone kept their places, and only tense excitement was visible on the faces of the assembly. The Viceroy is now at Viceregal Lodge, where he returned after his shoulder had been dressed

BOMB FULL OF SCREWS.

DELHI, Dec. 23.

The bomb outrage took place just beyond the Clock Tower in Chandni Chowk, and the missle was believed to have been thrown from the verandah of an adjoining house. It was full of screws, some of which were afterwards extracted from his Excellency's helmet. His Excellency received a flesh wound in the neck and a gaping wound down the back. One of the chaprasis behind was completely disembowelled and instantly killed. Lady Hardinge escaped unscathed. Immediately after the explosion his Excellency repeatedly urged the procession to "go on," but presently became insensible from the shock. Difficulty was experienced in getting him off the elephant. About an hour was spent in the Chowk, in sending for motors and getting his Excellency off. No one in the crowd was hurt.

At the Naubat Khana the procession began to arrive at the appointed time, and the first ause created no apprehension as it was put down to the difference in pace between the cavalry and the elephants. When, however, further detachments of the procession began to arrive and when two or three motor-cars were seen to leave the Fort quietly, anxiety was aroused, and continued to be felt until the news of the outrage was received. The procession finally arrived in perfect order. The elephants bearing the Punjab Chiefs, the Commander-in-Chief and the Lieutenant-Governor, preceded by the cavalcade of Punjab Chiefs and Maliks, arrived in due form. The procession having dismounted, reformed at the other side of the Naubat Khana, and walked as previously arranged, to the Diwan-i-Am, where the only unexpected feature was the empty chairs intended as thrones for the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson took the chair in the Durbar proceedings, which were then carried on as originally arranged. The Hon. Diamond Hardinge was on the elephant immediately preceding the Viceroy, with Col. Maxwell, and was for some time unaware that the explosion had been due to anything but harmless fireworks. Lady Hardinge behaved with great pluck and steadiness of nerve, but it was impossible for the Viceroy in his condition to continue in the procession, as he was unable to sit upright. The news was received with the deepest consternation, and wild versions of what had happened flew from lip to lip, varying from a story that the Viceroy had been assassinated, to reports that his wounds were insignificant The facts are that, while his Excellency has sustained a serious cut, his wounds are, happily, not dangerous, and, as is usual in these dastardly attempts, the chief victim is one for whom no harm could possibly have been intended.

LATER.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

His Excellency is at the Viceregal Lodge, and it is understood on the best authority that he is much better, and his injuries are not serious.

A Press *Communique* has been issued, which states:—The explosion of the bomb occurred in the Chanduey Chouk, near the Town Hall. The bomb appears to have burst in the rear partition of the howdah between the Viceroy and one of the attendants holding the umbrella over their Excellencies. The full effect of the forward burst on the Viceroy was prevented by the Viceroy's seat, the back of which was wrecked, but the attendant immediately behind the Viceroy was instantaneously killed. A portion of the projectile, striking his Excellency's back, passed upwards to his shoulder, causing a wound four inches deep and exposing the shoulder blade. His Excellency was also wounded on the right side of the neck, and received four other slight wounds id the right hip. Lady Hardinge was violently thrown forward by the force of the explosion, but was untouched. The attendant sitting behind her Excellency was severely wounded in the face. Immediately after the explosion, the Viceroy directed the procession to proceed, but Lady Hardinge, seeing that his Excellency was seriously wounded and losing consciousness, and also that the attendant behind her was dead, had it stopped. It was a considerable time before the surgeon could sufficiently rally the Viceroy to allow his removal, but subsequently, and with great difficulty, owing to the height and size of the elephant, his Excellency was safely taken from it, placed in a car, and conveyed to the Viceregal Lodge.

The report of his Excellency's Surgeon (Col. Robertson), and Major Blackham, issued at 2 p.m., is attached hereto.

The section of the St. John Ambulance Brigade in the Chouk were most helpful after the accident.

MEDICAL REPORT.

1-30 p.m.—A portion of the projectile struck the back of the right shoulder along the inner border of the shoulder blade. It passed upwards and came out through the skin along the upper line of the shoulder, causing a wound four inches long, exposing the muscle and bone. There is no injury to the lungs. A fragment caused a small wound on the right side of the neck, but this is not serious. There are also four wounds caused by nails on the back of the right hip. All these are slight. There has been a moderate loss of blood. The shock has been severe, and there is some deafness caused by the explosion. His Excellency, soon after his injuries, lost consciousness, but recovered quickly. The wounds have been dressed, and his Excellency is now fairly comfortable—(signed) J. R. Robertson, Lieut.-Col., I. M. S., Surgeon to his Excellency the Viceroy.

DELHI, Dec. 23.

The following Bulletin has been issued :—His Excellency was operated on at 6 p. m. to-day, under chloroform, and three small nails, and dust-like particles of iron, were removed from the lacerated wound on the back of the right shoulder. His progress continues to be satisfactory.

HUNT FOR THE PERPETRATOR.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

Information of the outrage reached the Special Intelligence Department of the Criminal Investigation Department, Calcutta, at about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the machinery of the department was at once set in motion. Intelligence Department officers were despatched to all railway junctions between here and Delhi—Bandel, Asansol, Digha Ghat, Mokameh and Moghal Serai—to co-operate with local officers at various stations, in watching trains from the direction of Delhi for possible suspects. Other steps taken by the head of the Department have been to send officers out to various parts of Bengal to make inquiries as to the recent movements of political suspects, and to find out which of them, if any, are at present away from home. Those who are in their homes are to be watched, and information will be at once sent to Delhi and other parts of India regarding those who are away.

In Calcutta similar inquiries are being made and suspects at present here are being kept under the closest surveillance. All the officers of the C. I. D. have been placed on special duty in condection with the outrage, and every effort is being made to find out whether the revolutionary party in Bengal have had anything to do with the outrage. The Superintendent of the East Indian Railway Police has been officially advised to watch every station between Delhi and Howrah. The Eastern Bengal State Railway Police have also been asked to be on the look-out for political snspects leaving Calcutta for Eastern Bengal.

The Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation on behalf of the city, has sent a message of condemnations of the outrage, and sympaty with the Viceroy, to Delhi

LUCKNOW, Dec. 23.

At the investiture ceremony this evening, at which principal Hindus, Mahomedans and Europeans were present, Sir James Meston expressed his horror and detestation at the Delhi outrage. He said that bomb outrages had been of frequent occurrence in India, but it had been hoped that this form of crime would have ceased after the visit of their Imperial Majesties. He expressed his horror at the fact that the gracious lady who was associated with his Excellency the Viceroy in his work should have been injured, and trusted that Lord and Lady Hardinge would soon be restored to health, to continue their unselfish work for India.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce despatched the following telegram to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy this afternoon:—The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, on behalf of the Chamber, as well as on behalf of the whole commercial community in Calcutta, beg to tender their respectful and sincere sympathy with their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, and to express indignation at the dasterdly attempt on their lives.

A BOMBAY RESOLUTION.

The Hindu Backward Classes Conference of Bombay have passed the following resolution :—"This Conference of the Hindu Backward Classes, held in the Bombay Town Hall, under the auspices of the Maratha Aikechha Sabha, expresses its utter abhorrence at the diabolical and anarchical act against our popular and sympathetic Viceroy, and prays fervently for his speedy recovery, and hopes for the immediate punishment of the culprit or culprits."

The resolution was carried by all present standing, and it was telegraphed to the Private Secretaries to His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

The Honorary Secretary of the East Indian Association sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy:—

"Bombay East Indian Association respectfully greet his Excellency Viceroy on State Entry Delhi and affirm deep loyalty to his Majesty."

At a special meeting of the Agle Duyati Hitawandhak Mandali, held this evening at Khumbarwada, a telegram was despatched to the Private Secretary to H.E. the Viceroy, stating that the meeting was shocked to hear of the bomb outrage, and expressed its hopes of Lord Hardinge's speedy recovery and the early arrest and punishment of the autho of the outrage.

NEWS RECEIVED IN LONDON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Reuter's telegram from Delhi, containing the first news of the bomb-outrage, was instantly wired to the King and the India Office, and was published in special early editions of the evening papers. The news sent a thrill of horror and indignation through London, though satisfaction was expressed at the escape of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, and sympathy with the latter in her trying ordeal.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Lady Hardinge cabled the news of the bomb outrage at Delhi to the King, who promptly sent a sympathetic reply.

The *Westminster Gazette* says that the outrage will arouse great indignation throughout England, mixed with thankfulness at the escape of the Viceroy. The paper is sure that indignation will be equal through the length and breadth of India, which has had no more popular or capable ruler of late years than Lord Hardinge.

The *Westminster Gazette* adds : "While the first feelings are those of horror and anger, it is to be hoped that there will be no thought of a change of policy towards India. It will probably be found that the outrage was the isolated act of a fanatic."

STATE ENTRY INTO DELHI.

Sir Louis Dane's Historical Survey.

MUNICIPALITY'S ADDRESS.

The initiation of the new Imperial Capital of India has become an accomplished fact with the State Entry of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge to-day. The special train conveying Their Excellencies steamed into the central station at eleven o'clock. There was a large and brilliant assemblage to receive the Viceroy. Prominent amongst those in attendance were the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, the Maharaja of Kashmir, the Nawab of Rampur, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, the members of the Viceroy Executive Councils and the General Officer Commanding the Northern Army. As the train drew up, the band and colours of the 13th Rajputs played the National Anthem, and a Viceregal salute was fired from the ramparts of the old Fort. Sir Louis Dane advanced and received Their Excellencies, and, after a short conversation, His Excellency was introduced to the principal Punjab and other Chiefs. The Delhi Municipality presented the following address of welcome, which was read by Major Beadon, President of the Municipal Committee:—

"May it please your Excellencies,—We, the President and Municipal Commissioners, who represent the citizens of Delhi, are profoundly grateful at being afforded the opportunity of welcoming your Excellencies on this historic occasion of your Excellencies' first official entry to the new capital of their Imperial Majesties' Indian Empire.

"For centuries Delhi has been a city of eminence in India, and has been the seat of many oriental ruling dynasties. We recognise that it would have been impossible for the Government of India to locate its capital in this historic city, situated as it is so far from the sea coast, until settled rule and civilized communications had become established facts. The progress which has been attained under British rule has now rendered this possible, and we venture to felicitate your Excellency's Government on having been in a position to recommend for the sanction of his Imperial Majesty the great change whereby Delhi has been restored to the place of honour which is its dynastic heritage.

"The entry of your Excellencies within our gates to-day announces to the world the effective fulfilment of his Imperial Majesty's command, and sets the seal to the charter of Delhi as the capital of the British Indian Empire.

"In 1858 the Delhi territories were annexed by the British nation, and since then have been administered under the direct orders of the Government of the Punjab. Under an illustrious succession of prudent and sympathetic Lieutenant-Governors, this city has expanded in prosperity and commercial importance, and the country-side has realized to the full that security which is emblematic of British rule. We should fail in our duty if we omitted on this occasion to express to the Government of the Puniab our gratitude for the benefits which we have enjoyed under its rule, and to assure Government that our pride in our promotion to imperial prominence is tempered with genuine regret at the severance of a long and honourable connection.

"To you, Madam, we extend a special welcome in the knowledge that your Excellency takes the same kindly interest as your Excellency's predecessors have done in the amelioration of the lot of the women of this country, and of the sick and needy. We pray that, under your Excellency's patronage and sympathy, our existing charities may be fostered, and that the foundations of new institutions may be well and truly laid.

Your Excellencies, we recognise that a great future is before us. We also know that the advancement in the status of this city will cause the Delhi of a few years hence to be a very different place from the Delhi of to-day. We trust that the modern institutions and installations which this city already contains will be found to form a worthy nucleus for prospective improvements. Finally, we ask your Excellencies to accept an assurance, that in all schemes for the embellishment of this city, and for its more efficient administration, the Government of India may rely upon our loyal and devoted assistance. We confidently believe that the presence of the Supreme Government in our midst will usher in a new era of prosperity and contentment among our citizens."

In reply to the Delhi Municipality, the Viceroy's speech, after acknowledging their welcome, proceeded :—You have rightly stated in your address that the formal entry of the Viceroy and his Council into your city definitely marks its position as the capital of the Indian Empire. It is a dignity with legitimate pride, and which I am confident that you will make every effort to justify. In the course of ages your ancient city has seen many changes. It is clear that a devout tradition has placed the site of the city of the Pandavas, whose glories are celebrated in the great religious epic of the Hindus. At the dawn of Indian History it was the seat of a powerful Hindu dynasty. In the ebb and flow of the Mahomedan conquest its position became the symbol and the proof of sovereignty. Northern India, when the Moghuls consolidated there it was Delhi which they chose as the capital of the greate empire which the eastern world had hitherto known. Since the fall of that empire your city has undergone many vicissitudes. There is hardly a generation which its fortunes not formed turning point of Indian history. It is now once again the capital or this great Empire. There is an Indian saying, that a city is made either by a river or rainfall, or by a king. Your city has many natural advantages, and these advantages have no doubt determined its history in the past. But it is not to them that Delhi owes the position which it is now called upon to occupy. It owes it to the express desire of the King Emperor, that the capital city of his Indian Empire should be associated with the great tradi- of Indian history, and that the administration of the present should have its centre in a spot hallowed to Indian sentiment by the memories of India's glory in the past. You recognise in your address that the dignity which now falls on Delhi has its responsibilities, and I am glad to note that you have determined to accept those responsibilities to the full. I must warn you that they will not be light. You must become a capital city not only in name, but in fact you must make your town a model of municipal administration. Your institutions your public buildidgs, your sanitation must be an example to the rest of India. To attain these results will demand on your part much sustained effort and the cultivation of a high sense of public duty. I can promise you that the Government of India will be prepared to sustain you in those efforts by every means in its power. We shall not forget when building a new Delhi outside your walls, that there exists an old Delhi besides us, which claims our interest and our assistance. For my own part, I shall rejoice in every evidence of the increased prosperity which I confidently believe that our advent will bring to you, and I can assure you of my fullest sympathy in every effort which tends to advance the welfare of your city and its inhabitants

His Excellency made a cordial reply, and then proceeded to inspect the Guard of the 13th Rajputs on the platform. A move was then made to the main entrance, where the 9th Gurkhas presented arms and were inspected by the Viceroy. Some fifty gaily-caparisoned elephants were drawn up on the two sides of the main entrance and on the Queen's-road The huge tusker, "Matu Gaj," belonging to the Faridhkote State, was mounted by the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge and moved out, followed by the Commander-in-Chief, the members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, the Lieut.-Governor and Lady Dane and the Punjab Chiefs also on elephants. The procession was headed by the Commissioner of Delhi, and the Viceroy's escort was furnished by the Inniskilling Dragoons, Skinner's Horse, P. Battery R.H.A., the Viceroy's Body-guard and the Imperial Cadet Corps. The route taken was across the Queen's Gardens up the Chandni Chowk.

It was during the progress of this procession that the bomb outrage occurred, particulars of which appear in another column. The shocking incident naturally created a stir for a time, but, after His Excellency had been removed to the hospital, the procession proceeded on its usual course, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson taking the Viceroy's place. The crowds along the route were meeting the procession in the most enthusiastic manner, but they hardly realised what had happened. At the Naubat Khana, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson received the welcome of the non-official members on behalf of his Excellency, and replied on behalf of the Viceroy, reading out his speech.

PROCESSION CONTINUES.

A procession was then formed across the beautiful lawn which the fort owes to Sir Louis Dane, the Seaforth Highlanders lining the route. The non-official members of the Viceroy's Council joined at the Naubat Khana, and accompanied the procession to the Diwan-i-Am as a part of the Government of India.

At the Diwan-i-Am the Durbaries of Delhi and the Punjab province, and a large number of distinguished visitors from other parts of India were assembled, and rose as trumpeters behind the throne announced their Excellencies' arrival. Sir Henry MacMahon, in a clear and pleasant voice, declared the Durbar open.

PUNJAB'S GOVERNOR.

Sir Louis Dane then rose and delivered an address in which he began by referring to the dastardly attempt on the Viceroy just committed, and deplored it on behalf of the Punjab and its Chiefs. His remarks were interrupted by vociferous applause, in which the Chiefs present joined in the warmest possible manner. The remainsder of his speech was as follows :—

"Your Excellency,—It is now my honourable, but sometimes sad, duty, on behalf of the Princes and peoples of the Punjab, to surrender to you again the charge of this Imperial City of Delhi, which was first entrusted to the Government of the Punjab in February 1858. The mention of that year in these surroundings cannot but evoke memories of the storm and stress under which the Punjab received Delhi, and I make no apology for quoting the following passage from the general order issued by Lord Canning, Governor-General, and afterwards first Viceroy of India, in October 1857, as soon as the news of the recapture of Delhi reached him. In acknowledging the services rendered to the Empire by the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, Lord Canning said : 'To Sir John Lawrence it is owing that the army before Delhi, long ago cut off from all direct support from the Lower Provinces, has been constantly recruited and strengthened so effectually as to enable its commander, not only to hold his position unshaken, but to achieve complete success. To Sir John Lawrence's unceasing vigilance, and to his energetic and judicious employment of the scanty forces at his own disposal, it is due that Major-General Wilson's army has not been harassed and threatened on the side of the Punjab, and that the authority of the Government in the Punjab itself has been sustained and generally respected. The Governor-General in Council seizes with pleasure the earliest opportunity of testifying his high appreciation of these great and timely services.' And a month later, when acknowledging the services of the Delhi Field Force, Lord Canning stated : 'There remains to the Governor-General in Council the pleasing duty of noticing the part taken in the contest before Delhi by some of the neighbouring Chiefs. The loyal and constant cooperation of the Maharaja of Patiala and the troops, and the steady support of the Raja of Jhind, whose forces shared in the assault, will call for the marked thanks of the Governor-General in Council. These true-hearted Chiefs, faithful to their engagements, have shown trust in the power, honour and friendship of the British Government, and they will in no repent it. The Governor-General in Council will also have the gratification of thanking Maharaja Ranbir Singh of Kashmir for the timely support given by the Jammu Contingent. The conduct of the ruler of Kashmir has been that of a sincere ally. There is no exaggeration in these terms, and time has but made clearer what the British Empire, and India specially, owed to the Punjab, its Government, and its Princes and peoples. In that strange catealysm of murderous midsummer madness, that overwhelmed Northern India, the Punjab almost alone preserved its good faith and sanity. From Sir John Lawrence, who stayed and rolled back the tide of revolt, and Sir Robert Montgomery, who saved Lahore and probably the province from ruin, to Nicholson and Edwardes and many others, who organised victory in the field or maintained a calm administration amidst the shock of jarring rumours or even sterner trials, the British officers of the Punjab and their Indian co-adjutors all played the part of men; and the officers of the Punjab Commission, Imperial or Provincial, do well to honour the memory of its founders, and to endeavour, so far as in them lies, to continue their policy and practice. Much though we owe to these great men of the past, however, there are others who claim an even larger share of the gratitude of the Empire; these were the great Princes and Chiefs and people of the Punjab. Other Princes, including Maharaja Ranbir Singh of Jammu and Kashmir, whom I may claim as a Punjabi, rendered more than yeoman's service. But the position of the British force on the Ridge throughout the summer of 1857 would have been impossible, but for the support of the Phulkian Chiefs. Not for the first time did they then spring forward in support of the cause of the Empire. In the first year of the 19th century they co-operated with Lord Lake in clearing the Cis-Sutlej Punjab of intruders, and establishing British control there. Their assistance to Sir D. Ochterlony in 1814 was most valuable and was duly and substantially recognised. Since then they have ever been ready to help us—during the Afghan War, in the frontier troubles of 1897-98, and on practically every occasion when our forces in India have taken the field. But it is for what they did in the cause of the Empire in 1857-58 that we all must chiefly honour these great feudatories. It was Maharaja Narendra Singh of Patiala who kept open the Grand Trunk-road between Ambala and Delhi, sent his troops to serve at Delhi, and placed the resources of his State, in men, stores and money, at the disposal of the Government. The army and the general administration of Kashmir and the Cis-Sutlej Chiefs contributed fourteen and a half lakhs, and the people of the Punjab the balance; and practically all was paid in during the dark days of doubt of 1857. But the Punjab was not content with giving money alone. The Jat Sikhs, who had fought against us nine short years before, Punjab Muhamadans, and Pathans from the Punjab frontier, all vied in support of a Government which they had already learnt to recognise as their own. Who is there whose blood does not tingle, and whose nerves do not thrill, at the story of the march of the Guides to Delhi, when they covered 580 miles in twenty-one marches in the heat of a Punjab May and June, and, three hours after their arrival at Delhi, were engaged in an action in which every officer was wounded? Or of the move 'en masse' of the Malikdin Khel Afridis, who had just been settling one of their little frontier differences with us in the frontier way, and who then came in to Peshawar, saying they had come to fight for us, and be forgiven? Or of the march of the 4th Punjab Infantry from Bannu to Delhi? The Punjab Frontier Force furnished no less than 1,300 men out of the gallant 2,750 men who formed the three main columns told off for the assault which led to the recapture of Delhi. Such, your Excellency, were the services of the Punjab and its Princes and peoples in the past. I am retelling an oft-told tale, no doubt, but at such a moment such services deserve to be again recorded. And it was for these services that the charge of Delhi and the surrounding territory was made over to the Punjab. The Government of India now reclaims at our hands the Empire city and its vicinage. How have we acquitted ourselves of the charge of that city? I claim that our maintenance of Delhi does us as much honour as the manner of our acquisition. We have, from the time of John Nicholson onward and even up to the present moment, given her our best officers. The history of the Durbars of 1877, 1903 and 1911, not to mention the other gathering at this imperial centre, shows that the Punjab officers were able worthily to maintain the traditions of their predecessors on great occasions.

A "BRIGHTEST GEM."

"In ordinary times Delhi has not been neglected. I ventured four years ago here to describe her as the brightest and most prized gem in the coronet of capitals of the Punjab, and as such has she always been treated. We have provided her, in spite of great natural difficulties, with an abundant water-supply, and we have paved her streets, and given her good intra and extra-mural surface drainage systems at a cost of twelve and a half lakhs of rupees; and after a hard struggle with utilitarian interests we have recovered and reclaimed, with a view to the formation of a People's Park, the river swamps below this fort and city, which were, we believe, largely responsible for much of the sickness that existed. The population of Delhi has risen from 154,417 in 1868 to 229,144 in 1911, and her revenue from Rs. 1,93,272 in 1870-71 to Rs. 12,56,250 in 1911-12. Her trade has been fostered by a specially liberal system of municipal taxation. The splendid monuments of her past have not been neglected, nor the impetus given by Lord Curzon to the loving care for what is historical and good allowed to slacken. With the ready help of the Archæological Department, we have done what we could to make good the ravages of time, and to display the pearls of ancient architecture in a setting worthy of their beauty and history; and, lastly, we have placed the memorials of the past of Delhi in a worthy local museum. The buildings in which we are gathered, and the gardens in which they stand, are a sample of what we have been able to do with scanty resources and in the face of great obstacles. No doubt, in the future greater and more glorious works will be achieved, but I claim with confidence that our record is good. One last service I am glad to think the Punjab Government has been able to render to Delhi and to India, and that is the suggestion of the high and healthy sites for the new official capital and cantonment which your Excellency, on the advice of experts from Europe, has been pleased to approve.

"In all these matters we have ever been helped by the people of Delhi themselves, who have always shown good common-sense and a robust civic spirit, and by whose judgment of our dealings we are well content to rest. In their address presented to their Imperial Majesties during the Coronation Durbar celebrations, the Municipal Committee referred with pride to the fact that the acceptance of the address had enabled them to represent the loyal province of the Punjab in welcoming their Majesties. Recently, at a public meeting held to thank the Government of India for the wider future opened before them, they spontaneously recorded the following resolution:—'The citizens of Delhi, assembled in public meeting, express their gratitude to the Punjab Government for their sympathetic and successful rule of more than half a century, and further beg permission specially to thank your Honour for the kind interest which your Honour has always taken in this city. On behalf of the Punjab, I thank Delhi for that remembrance of our services, in the hour of parting, and assure her that her friendly message will remain a treasured memory of the province.'

"While regretting the necessity for the divorce of Delhi the beautiful from the Punjab, which had so gallantly won her, I, with all Punjabis, can but rejoice at the policy which will again restore to the imperial capital of All-India her former splendour and pride of place, and will give to the peoples of Upper India a fuller share of imperial life. Standing in this palace in February 1910, I predicted for her this future, and now I heartily congratulate Delhi on the vista of speedy splendour which opens before her; and, on behalf of the province, I thank your Excellency for maintaining, even in this severance, the lines of the administration and the officers of that administration under which Delhi has prospered so well. But, in the circumstances, and however great was the necessity for the successive severances, all will excuse the feeling of sadness which the Punjabis feel at seeing another of their glories, and the greatest glory of all, shorn from them. Kashmir went in 1877, the Punjab Frontier Force was severed in 1886, the North-West Frontier followed in 1901; and now Delhi is separated, though not perhaps entirely. My regret is not from a mere provincial sense of prestige; it is, I think, based on deeper causes. Such reputation as Punjabis have won in all departments, for energy, enthusiasm and adaptability, was, I am convinced, due to the varied and strenuous conditions under which they had to work, and the manly and noble material with which they had to deal. I can only hope that, in the altered and restricted sphere of their work, and the softer and more prosperous conditions of the province, Punjabis will not lose the qualities which won for them the charge of Delhi for over half a century.

And now, your Excellency, I have done. I crave pardon for dwelling perhaps unduly on our services in the past, but, in restoring the imperial Delhi to the ease of the Imperial Government, I can only assure your Excellency that, in the future, as in the past, the Princes and peoples, and the Government of the Punjab, are ever ready to help in any way in furthering the welfare of a city to which they are deeply attached, and for which they fervently and confidently wish a bright and brilliant future of ever-growing prosperity and importance as the new capital of India, which was the old.

The following reply was delivere Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson on his Excellency's behalf. Your Honour, your Highness, Indies had Gentlemen,—Twelve months ago His Majesty the King Emperor announced his decision to transfer the seat of the Government of India from Calcutta to the ancient capital of India. The entry of the Government of India into Delhi to-day is in accordance with, and, and gives effect to his Majesty's decision. The new Delhi, which is to form a permanent memorial of his Majesty visit, still remains to be constructed, but from to-day Delhi is definitely and in fact the seat of the Government of India, and the capital of the Indian Empire. It was right that this occasion, which I am convinced will have its own significance in the evolution of Indian history, should be marked by ceremony of a formal character; nor could a more fitting place be found found for this ceremony than this hall, where we are brought at once into direct connection with the memorials and traditions of India's great past, and are able to offer to the Indian people the clearest proof of our desire to maintain in our present administration the spirit of what is best in Indian history. It was for this reason that I consider it appropriate that our first official act should take place amidst these memorials of an historic past in the hall, where the builder of four present Delhi held his court, and where the Emperor Aurangzeb must have heard the daring voice of the Sikh prophet proclaim the advent of an Empire greater than the Moghuls. But the ceremony to-day has a second purpose. Fifty-four years ago the Government of India handed over Delhi to the care of the Punjab. To-day we resume that charge, and Delhi will pass from the province, with which it has been so long and so honourably connected into the direct charge of the Government of India His Honour the Lieutenant Governor has told us in glowing language how Delhi first came to be entrusted to the Punjab, and how some of the ruling chiefs came to the rescue at Delhi, and perhaps you will all forgive me a little time of personal pride in the reflection that Maharaja Ranbir Singh, who is among those who have received honourable mention from Sir Louis Dane's lips, was the son of that Gulab Singh, whom my grandfather placed upon the throne of Kashmir; while besides the present Maharaja of Kashmir I number many personal friends among the descendants of those other chiefs, who did such loyal service, not a few of whom it is my great pleasure to welcome, and see grounb me here todry. Lord Lawrence, who did so much for England in England's darkest day, in his farewell speech when leaving the Punjab, said: In the quality of the civil and military officers under my control, in the excellence of the Punjab force which has been raised trained and disciplined under the civil Government, in the general loyalty of the chiefs and peoples as much as in the valour of our British troops did I find the means of securing public tranquility and of rendering assistance in Hindusthan. The Punjab was found to be a tower of strength to the Empire. And in after years, when leaving India for good, about his last exhortation to British officials was to be just and kind to the people of this country. Such language shows what manner of man he was, and, doubtless, my grandfather had a shrewd idea of his transcendant qualities when he selected him as the first Commissioner of the Jullender Doab upon its annexation after the first Sikh War. Sir Louis Dane went on to recount how the Punjab had acquitted itself of its stewardship, and it may well be proud of the message of gratitude which Delhi has sent it at the moment of parting company. His Honour at the same time gave expression to a very natural regret at the severance of Delhi from his own administration, but I confess that I look at the transaction from an entirely different point of view. The question at issue is not, who should have the honour of administering Delhi and its surroundings. It is rather a question of the restoration to India of one of her ancient traditions as, a symbol of the community of interests and sentiments between Great Britain and India, and that the ancient capital of the Empress of India's once made the seat of a Government that serves a dynasty which has Indian interests at heart as closely as those of any other part of the British Empire. We may comprehend the note of pathos which now and again made itself heard in his Honour's speech. We may sympathize with a note of pardonable pride in the achievements of his Government, and we may hold a note of satisfaction to be justified, but to my ear these notes are drowned in the triumphant chorus of a great city come to its own once more.

We may, indeed, sympathise with the Government of the Punjab on their loss of Delhi but it would have been inconsistent with the destiny proclaimed for Delhi by the King-Emperor himself that it should at once and at the same time become the seat of the Imperial Government of India, and yet in its own province of the Punjab lack the stately dignity even of a provincial capital. The province of the Punjab still remains a goodly province, which any man may well be proud of the task of administering. Thanks to the peace that has prevailed for many years, and to the magnificent canal system that has been introduced, the Punjab has a future prosperity before it that can hardly be rivalled by any province in India. The services to Delhi and the Empire, of the great succession of Punjab administrators, will continue to be numbered among the Punjab's proudest traditions, and so long as the steady and manly races of that great province constitute as they constituted in the past the backbone of the defence of the Indian Empire, whether against internal disorders or against foreign aggression, there can be no fear that the character of the Punjab administration should lose in the future any of those high qualities of manly sympathy with the manly people, nerve endurance and vigor, to which in the past its long and honourable record has given it a just and abiding claim. On the other hand, I am sure that Delhi will not suffer from the change. She will be now under the postering care of the Imperial Governmen in a way that no other city of India has ever been, and while, I can foresee her progress in education in sanitation, in prosperity, and in beauty, I hope that by the careful selection that I have made of the officers of the Punjab to carry on the work of administration, continuity of knowledge, and of sympathy with the people entrusted to their care, which are so vital to a peaceful, happy, and progressive administration, will be firmly secured. There are some who reply that there is no real justification for the selection of Delhi as the seat of the Government of India; and who maintain that such ancient names as Kanauj, Lohkot, Taxilla, and Patna, not to speak of Agra or Calcutta, possess a far stronger title to such imperial honour. Far be it from me to attempt the task of an arbitrator amid these varying plans, but as we turn over the dusty pages of the much muti mutilsted-mevolu of history, some of them well preserved and clearly written, and some obliterated and almost illigible. As we turn these pages over, we note among the places that find recurring mention now under one name and now under another few that will fill more chapters in mediaeval and modern times than Delhi and few still that can face their annuals further back intidimanstiquity than this name Delhi and the country round her.

CLOSE OF THE DURBAR.

A fanfare of trumpets announced the closing of the Durbar. The procession on foot to the Naubat Khana was reformed, the elephants were re-mounted, and a salute from the Fort announced the starting of the return journey through the city to the Mori Gate. At the Jumma Musjid the procession was seen at its best, the elephants in their gilded trappings swaying along with wonderful unanimity, and the Punjab Maliks and Raises making a picturesque addition on their well-turned-out horses.

The crowd had increased in Chandney Chouk, and there was also a large assemblage of spectators at the Mori Gate.

THE INDIA OFFICE.

"Times'" Criticisms of its Management.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The *Times*, to-day, publishes an article on the forthcoming debate on the financial management of the India Office. The paper recommends the House of Commons, now that the public are well satisfied that there has been nothing resembling personal corruption at the India Office, to devote its chief attention to wider problems calling for detailed investigation.

The *Times* refers to the manner in which the India Office patronage has been exercised, and says that the problem is too intricate to be threshed out in one day. It urges a public inquiry, with the widest possible terms of reference, including the question of exercise of patronage, methods of financial control, handling of Indian funds in England, and the degree to which responsibility for finance is now vested in individuals. Above all, the Commission should consider the constitution and powers of the Secretary of State's Council. The *Times* thinks that, while non-service members are allowed to exercise an altogether disproportionate influence, service members, with profound Indian experience, are reduced to mere ciphers. The Council no longer fulfils the purpose for which it was constituted, and should either be strengthened and restored to its rightful place as a consultatory and advisory body to the Secretary of State, or be abolished. The *Times* however, thinks that its abolition would greatly weaken the system under which Britain governs India.

COLLISION OF AEROPLANES

M. Delcasse's Son Injured with Others.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

In the aerodrome near Paris a monoplane, piloted by a Siamese officer named Nathatiek, collided with a biplane piloted by Collardean, with M. Delcasse's son as passenger. Both biplane and monoplane fell a hundred feet, all the occupants being injured. M. Delcasse's arm and collar-bone were broken. The accident is attributed to Collardean flying on the left-hand side, contrary to the rule of air.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes; a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night;—there is no tedious wait for hot water.

TARIFF REFORM.

How Mr. Bonar Law's Scheme will look to the Indian.

INDUSTRIAL PROTECTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Lord Crewe, writing to a correspondent at Manchester, who asked for his views on the Indian portion of Mr. Bonar Law's speech at Ashton-under-Lyne, says: "If Mr. Bonar Law will ask himself why we cannot get inter-Imperial free trade with the Colonies now, whereas, putting revenue difficulties apart, we could have it with India to-morrow, he must admit that it is because the manufacturing interests of the self-governing Dominions have the power to protect themselves against the manufacturing interests of the Mother Country, whereas in India, the Bombay cotton-mills and the nascent iron and steel industry and other manufacturing enterprises lack this power."

Lord Crewe pointed out that after Mr. Bonar Law shall have negotiated with the self-governing Colonies with the object of arriving at the quickest route to inter-Imperial free trade, the Finance Member of the Government of India will have to meet the Viceroy's Council in debate on the Budget.

"It is not difficult," he continued, "to foretel, the attitude of the very able Indian publicists who adorn that body. They will certainly stipulate that India should be allowed to advance to Mr. Bonar Law's desired goal by the same pleasant path of domestic protection as the self-governing Colonies. India will not be hurried blindfold to a goal, at which prizes will be distributed to their inevitable disadvantage. India will not be slow to see that, in her case, it is the Mother Country which is said to have a claim on her while the bond of obligation with the self-governing Dominions is invoked in the opposite way. My simple contention is that the British Government, which rejects industrial protection as inequitable and adverse to the general welfare of any country, and proves its sincerity by rejecting the pract

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

THE FEDERAL COMPACT.

Close Settlement.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, Dec. 9.

In the west Australian Legislative Council on Monday Mr. J. F. Cullen moved—That in the opinion of this House the industries of this State are being seriously and unnecessarily handicapped under the Federal compact, and that the need for remedy is urgent. He apologised for asking the House to consider such an important question at so late an hour of the session, but it was in view of the fact that before Parliament met again next year the Federal Government would be submitting their referenda proposals that he had brought the motion forward. The Federal authorities, fearing that the Commonwealth was threatened by combines that were laying the foundations of dangerous monopolies, were going to ask the States to hand over the control of domestic trade as well as inter-State and oversea commerce. If the States by any accident of folly consented, the Federal Government would then bring in an heroic remedy, and it was that they would dispossess those dangerous combines by taking their place and creating a monster monopoly run by men of the genius and calibre of King O'Malley-sum-Chinn. The danger from combines was smaller in Australia, but the remedy must be sought for in the directions proposed by the Democrats of America. The Federal Parliament had created the conditions for the growth of combinations for the restraint of trade, but the remedy did not lie in swopping one combine for another" or in accepting a great State monopoly in place of a number of private monopolies. It was only to be found in the removal of artificial shelter and privilege for the would-be monopolists. The people of Western Australia had to face all the evils of high protection shutting in all buyers to the local market, and on the other hand, when they tried to start home manufactures they were swamped by the competition of the producers in the Eastern States under inter-State freetrade. Western Australia thus was crushed between the upper millstone of high protection and the nether millstone of inter-State competition. They could not go back to the old order of being a separate but highly protected State, because there was no retracing of steps in Federation and the high protection that the State put faith in before Federation would be an intolerable handicap. The main industries were agriculture, mining, timber, and fruit, all of which had to find "markets over-seas, where they could not be benefitted by any duty that the Commonwealth could levy. Under the Commonwealth tariff the people in those industries paid from 10 to 45 per cent. more than they should on machinery, implements, and many items of food and clothing, and in return they could not get a farthing's advantage. The real remedy lay in educating the voters on the fiscal question, in the hope that the representatives of the State would do their part in the Federal Parliament towards reducing the high duties. In July next the electors of Western Australia would have to answer six questions, and each issue would mean the weakening of the State and the centralising of power in the Federal Government. It would be suicidal for the electors to say that they would still groan under the system of high protection and look to the Government on the Eastern seaboard to come in with their remedy of substituting their monopoly for the risks that they were now running. The first safeguard would be to see whether a candidate for the Federal Parliament was sound on the great issue of freedom of enterprise. He appealed to the primary producers, to whom the people of the State had to look chiefly in the future to realise their position. Their wheat, gold, wool, timber, and fruit must all go to London or other oversea markets, where the protectionist system could not help them at all. He appealed to those people to protect their own interests. The remedy was in the hands of the electors, who should be helped by the Parliament and the Government of the day by putting their weight of influence on the side of freedom of enterprise. Mr. Kirwan secured the adjournment of the debate.

The action of the South Australian House of Assembly in agreeing to the resumption, for purposes of closer settlement, of the Mount McIntyre Forest Reserve, is one that is felt in these days of rapidly-decreasing timber supplies to call for the strongest condemnation. The Mount McIntyre reserve is situated in the South-East, not far from Millicent and Tantanools, and if the timber that grows upon it be excepted is of little value other than for grazing. Last year, however, Mr. Vaughan, who was then Commissioner of Crown Lands, was so touched by the appeals of the holders of personal residence leases on the reserve that he consented to a conversion of their tenure into what was tantamount to a freehold. The result has been, according to the present Commissioner, so to interfere with the proper working of the reserve that he has now induced the Assembly to agree to a resolution setting apart the remainder of the enclosure for purposes of settlement. His plea is that the blocks taken out of the estate have so marred its shape that it is impossible to work it profitably for forest purposes. The Conservator of Forests, however, does not agree with this, and is pronounced in his desire that the remnant of the forest should be preserved for public purposes. However, the plea of the Conservator has fallen upon deaf ears. So, too, has the reasonable amendment of Mr. Coneybeer affirming that if the Mount McIntyre reserve was resumed an equivalent area of redgum country should be secured by the State and dedicated for forest purposes. The singular circumstance is that while advocating the carrying of the motion, the Commissioner gave expression to his earnest belief in the value of afforestation, just as Mr. Vaughan had done a year ago when the original sacrifice was made. Mr. Burgoyne also urged that it would be far better to regain the sections parted with an again to consolidate the reserve than to part with the remainder. Yet he, too, went with the multitude to do evil, for his vote was with the majority when the question was brought to a division. The cause of afforestation will not be helped very much by sympathetic generalisations if no efficient deeds are associated with the eloquent words.

POPULATION.

Some interesting particulars concerning the population of South Australia are contained in a return from the statistical office, laid on the table of the House Assembly last week. The document deals with matters as they stood on December 31, 1911, and shows that during the preceding twelve months there was an increase of 11,304 in the population of the State. The total number of South Australia's inhabitants on the same date was 418,172. Of the increase the excess of arrivals over departures accounts for 4,285, and the excess of births over deaths for 7,019. Of the total population of the State the 192,429 residents in Adelaide and its suburbs represent nearly half. In the divisions and counties the largest numerical increase since the census of 1901 is naturally in the Central division, but the highest percentage of increase was gained by the Western division with 112 per cent. On the other hand, in the upper north almost every county shows a small falling-off, indicating that there has been a migration of the farmers to other districts which have come into favor for agricultural operations during the last decade. The South-Eastern division shows on all round increase of 33 per cent and one of its counties—Chandos—has between the date of the earlier census and that of last year grown from the humble beginning of 19 pioneers to close on 3,000. In the Central division, Alfred county tops the increases with a rise of 262 per cent., while Eyre has fallen 8 1-2 per cent. Among the corporations Edithburgh heads the list in the matter of increase with 84 per cent; but Unley, which has an increased percentage of 31 per cent., gained 3,223 people, which is about twice as many as were added to the population of any other corporation. The non-European population of the State, including 2,000 aboriginals in white employ—others are not counted—is now 3,411. It may come as a surprise to many to find that we have only 359 Chinese in our midst, and that the Celestials are far outnumbered by the Hindus Other "strangers within our gates" comprise Syrians, Malays, Japanese, Afghans, Baluchs, and the 'birthplaces or countries of origin of Arabs. Under the heading of the birthplaces or counties of the origin of the people it is interesting to note how large a proportion were born within the Commonwealth. About seven-eighths of our population were born in Australasia; about one-tenth had their origin in other parts of the British Empire, and Germany was the birthplace of a large proportion of the balance. With regard to the conjugal condition of the people, one of the tables shows that the percentage of persons married to the total population is 34·49, an increase of about 3 per cent. since the previous census. In the return of births and deaths for each month of 1911 the highest birth returns are for the months of May, June, and August: but the deaths are fairly even distributed over every month of the year. The difference in mortality between the highest and the lowest month is slight, but fewer deaths are returned for February than for any other month.

THE MATERNITY ALLOWANCE,

The Maternity Allowance Act has apparently created a fruitful source of income for a number of persons, who have taken it upon themselves to call at homes where births have recently occurred. The pretext of their call is to interview the mother in an official manner and secure particulars to lodge her claim for the £5 grant. At the same time papers are brought in the hope of the caller being allowed to register the child's birth. No doubt, where these requests are complied with, a substantial fee would be demanded by the intruder, but that a successful call is not always the result of such trouble will be seen from the following experience:—A happy home wherein a bonny child recently came to reign, has been besieged by an army of would-like to be officials, purporting to represent the beneficent Federal Government. The birthday being but three days past, the lust for a share in its, harvest of gold led a well-dressed, officious-looking gentleman to seek a personal interview with the mother of Australia's young hopeful. There was a sharp authoritative ring at the bell-enough to awaken the whole family had it been their sleeping time. The noisy summons, however, did not readily meet with a cheerful response. The requests made by the caller were met with staunch refusals. Naturally the fair guardian of the inner sanctuary, with its treasure, wisely rejects most callers, and especially strangers, during such early days. Having failed in his first efforts, and, hoping for success by repeating the call, the pretended official presented himself about a week later. But, alas, this time all affairs had already been settled by the proper authority through authorised channels. Thus foiled of his coveted gain, the crestfallen would-be gave vent to a burst of indingnation, and quickly vanished. Subsequent enquiry from the district registrar elicited the fact that this procedure is wholly unauthorised. Claims for the allowance, made out on forms procurable at any post-office, and easily filled in by the applicant, must be posted direct to the Deputy Ommissioner of Maternity Allowances. Birth registration, to be authentic, should be made at the local or central office by the officer appointed within 42 days, free of charge.

AUSTRALIAN PENSIONERS.

The ranks of old-age pensioners were augmented during the past months by no fewer than 988, but owing to the number of deaths and cancellations that took place, there were only 292 more pensions in force on November 29 than there were a month before. The number of invalid pensioners is also steadily increasing, and there are 289 more in force at present than there were last month. The details are as follows:—

State.	Old age.	Invalid.	Total.
New S. Wales ...	38,411	5,936	44,337
Victoria ...	32,801	4,159	36,960
Queensland ...	13,654	1,403	15,057
South Australia...	9,284	943	10,247
West Australia ...	3,949	471	4,420
Tasmania ...	5,131	929	6,060
Commonwealth...	104,230	13,841	117,061

Both lists refer to the number of pensions that have been granted. In the case of old age pensions, the number has since been reduced by 23,072 deaths and cancellations, leaving a total of 80,158 in force. There have been no fewer than 1,001 cancellations in Victoria, and 937 in New South Wales. The number of invalid pensions has also been reduced by deaths and cancellations to the extent of 1,094, and there are now 11,737 in force.

POSTAL REVENUE.

The feature of the Post-Office revenue for November was a falling off of no less than £20,000 in Victoria, as compared with the same month last year. In view of the record Christmas and New Year mails for England, it would appear as if there had been a substantial decrease from local channels. Queensland and Western Australia also showed slight decreases, but South Australia advanced by no less than £17,346 and New South Wales by £8,785, making a net increase of £5,146 for the whole Commonwealth. The details are as follow.—November, 1912—New South Wales, £130,984; Victoria. £66,026; Queensland, £43,375; South Australia, £37,918; Western Australia, £24,658; Tasmania, £11,127. The Commonwealth, £314,688. The Treasurer (Mr. Fisher) estimates that for the full financial year the Post Office revenue will show an increase of £285,401 over the previous year. For the five months that have already passed there has been an increase of £141,679, which is about equal to anticipations, while the increase in New South Wales has been no less than £72,236. The receipt in Victoria have only advanced by a little over £5,000.

A.

NAVAL NEWS.

The East Indies Squadron.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

It seems that, after all, the armoured cruiser "Carnarvon" is not to go to the East Indies Station as flagship. It is now understood that she will be sent out to the Cape to replace the "Hermes," one of the trio of sisters who have been ringing the changes on that, and the East Indies Station for so long a period.

Probably, the East Indies Squadron will get a really decent flagship when the reported intended gifts of the Indian Princes have been consummated, which would raise another point. Suppose that some of those Dreadnoughts were covenanted to remain in Indian waters, where would they be docked When could they be accommodated? I think that I am right in saying that the biggest available dock at Bombay is much too small for any Dreadnought, and the one in the process of construction—which is to be 1,000 feet in length and 100 feet in width—will not be available for a considerable time. At Calcutta, the largest dock is 600 feet with a beam of 80 feet, the largest Government dock is only 350 feet in length. Madras is out of it altogether, and the new dry dock at Colombo, with its length of 710 feet, and width of 85 feet, might take some of the earlier types of Dreadnoughts. At the present moment there is not a dock between Malta and Hongkong capable of taking a super-Dreadnought. Something must be done in this direction at an early date. Dreadnought battles will not all be fought out in home waters.

Mr. Churchill, answering Mr. Fell the other night in the House of Commons, said the East Indies Squadron includes two ships specially detailed in connection with the suppression of the arms traffic in the Persian Gulf. The cost of maintaining the whole squadron, allowing a charge for depreciation, is approximately £393,000, towards which amount the repayment from the Government of India is estimated at £167500 for the year 1911-13. A balance of about £225,000 thus remains chargeable to the Navy votes for the special, apart from general naval services rendered to India.

The experiments which are being continued on the battleship "Thunderer," with the Scott fire director will determine whether that instrument will become a permanent addition to the gunnery apparatus of our ships. The First Lord of the Admiralty has closely followed the firing carried out with the Scott system of fire control and that carried out by the ships fitted with the ordinary system. The chief feature claimed for the new invention is that it enables a Dreadnought to deliver the terrible blow of ten 1,250llb. projectiles—an aggregate weight of over 5 1-2 tons—on any given spot on an enemy's ship. No warship could stand such a terrible impact and maintain its fighting efficiency.

[*By Telegraph to Perth W.A.]

VICEROY AT BHARATPUR.

Speech at the State Banquet at Bharatpur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, BHARATPUR, Dec. 23.

The following speech was delivered by H. E. the Viceroy at the State banquet yesterday:—

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—On behalf of Lady Hardinge and myself, I should like to express my warmest thanks for the terms in which you have proposed our health and for the cordiality with which it has been received. It is quite true that my tour, now drawing to a close, has been long and strenuous, but to me it has been full of interest and pleasure, for it has given me opportunities of making myself acquainted, at any rate in some small measure, with the wants and aspirations, the life and occupation, of the people in the Punjab and the Central Provinces, in a way that is not possible by merely sitting at headquarters and reading about them and it has enabled me to have the privilege, which I value very highly of strengthening the ties of friendship I have formed with the rulers of some of the principal States in India.

Your Highness, in common with many other princes in India, can look back through history upon the great and daring deeds of your ancestors. The ramparts of your city may serve to remind you of the courage, genius and states manship of Maharaja Suraj Mal, who captured the place from his rival, designed and constructed its elaborate and remarkable defences and made the city, the capital of his wide possessions. His successors have held the fort through many a stubborn fight, and, whatever the merits of the cause for which they strove, have displayed the unflinching courage and the tenacity of purpose demanded by the traditions of their house. I am told that this palace, in which we are received to-night as your Highness' guest, was built by Maharaja Balwant Singh for the reception of his European friends in 1826, after his installation by Lord Combermere. The friendship between the British Government and your Highness' State has subsisted firm and unbroken ever since the foundation, and the ties of attachment have been knit more and more closely during the long rule of your distinguished grandfather, Maharaja Sir Jaswant Singh. when the administration of the State was improved in many directions, differences were adjusted, and the relations with the British Government were cemented by agreement, No act of Sir Jaswant Singh was, however, more important or more calculated to consolidate the friendship between his State and the British Government than the raising by his Highness of two regiments of Imperial Service Troops in 1890. The State has offered the troops for active seavice on various occasions, and the transport corps was actually employed in the Tibet Expedition in 1904, and did yeoman service at Delhi last year, I congratulate your Highness on the high state of efficiency which I am told prevails in both the corps, and I look forward to inspecting them to-morrow. For the present, the Government of India stands in a position of peculiar responsibility to the Bharatpur State.

Ever since 1911 we have been charged with the education and training of your Highness, while for seventeen years past the administration of the State has been conducted under the supervision of our officers. Your Highness is still a boy, and you have not entered upon those grave responsibilities which await the matured years of your life, but the boy is father of the man, and no one who has the pleasure of knowing your Highness can help auguring well for your future. The loving care and wise forethought of her Highness the Maji Sahiba which cannot be commended too highly, have shielded you from boyhood, and will, I know, carry you far upon the road we would have you go. At the Mayo College you have the advantage of admirable teachers and a carefully devised system of education, while besides your foster-father, Dhau Bakshi Raghubir Singh, her Highness has appointed special tutors to guide your studies. Seeing that the guardianship and education of your Highness are in such capable hands, and knowing, as I do your Highness' character and abilities, I have the happiest anticipation of your Highness' career. I shall follow your growth and development with warm interest, and it is my earnest hope that as youth and man you will fulfil the bright promise of your boyhood. I am sure that all here present will wish to join me in thanking his Highness most heartily for the warm welcome he has given us, the excellent arrangements he has made for our comfort and the magnificent sport he has provided, our only regret being that his Highness was unable to share it with us, and I ask you to rise with me and drink to the health of his Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

MADRAS PRISON RIOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 23.

Government have just passed orders on the finding of Mr. F. D. Bird, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the inquest held touching the death of three of the convicts, who are alleged to have taken part in the recent disturbance at the Penitentiary. The Magistrate points out certain indications, which go to show that the riot was pre-arranged, and holds that the shooting of the three convicts by Warder Palaniyandi Pillai was justifiable homicide under the rules framed under the Prisons Act of 1894.

The Government feel it incumbent on them still further to find out if, as suggested by the Magistrate, the riot was a preconcerted one, and, if so, what led to it, why the jail officials failed to know of such a conspiracy on the part of the convicts, what has been the manner in which discipline has been enforced in the Penitentiary, and what, if any, are the grievances of the prisoners relating thereto. They have, accordingly, appointed a committee of three persons to inquire into these questions.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 24th Dec. 1912.

835. Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held from the 1st to 8th February 1913.

836. Proficiency Class.—Proficiency Class will commence at Headquarters on Thursday, the 2nd January 1913, at 6-45 p. m. It is particularly requested that all candidates will attend, so that the most suitable time for future classes may be fixed. Books will be issued at Headquarters on first attendance.

837. Leave—Lieut-Col P B Cadell is granted leave of absence from 24th December 1912 to 2nd January 1913.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

I, V. R. A. Matches Nos. 5 and 6 may be fired concurrently with 2nd stage Viceroy's Competition on the 29th instant.

INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT.

Representation by the Indian Merchants Bureau.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau Bombay has addressed following representation on the Indian Companies act to the Government of Bombay:—

Bombay, December 21.

Sir,—By direction of the Committee of this Chamber I have the honour to submit in response to your letter No. 4006, dated 28th April 1912 the following observations of this Chamber on the draft Bill for regulating Joint-Stock Companies and other trading bodies.

2. Section 10 Sub-clause 2.—The Committee think the wording of this to be a little vague. It is not clear whether the Company referred to in the words "the first mentioned company may etc." means the company which has been registered through inadvertence or the company aggrieved. They consider it should be obligatory on the part of that company to change its name on the petition of the aggrieved company to the Registrar, and it should not be at the option merely of the offending company to do so.

3. Section 25 sub-section 4 paragraph 2.—In this paragraph the words "within two months" should be added after the words, "In opposition to the revocation,"

4. Section 31 sub-clause 3:—The Committee beg to suggest that the words "Managing Director' should be placed after the words "a copy signed by the manager or secretary."

5. Section 80—The Committee beg to suggest that this section should be modified as follows:—

"Any shareholder shall be entitled to be furnished free with a copy of the Balance sheet and the auditors' report and an additional copy of the same at a charge not exceeding two annas for every hundred words."

6. Section 105.—With reference to this section the Committee fear that the provisions will prove too stringent for this country, where the rise and growth of new branches of trade and industries are admitted to be imperative. It may be that some companies have fraudulently behaved themselves and allotted shares without having subscribed even an appreciable portion of its nominal capital. But the Committee are of opinion that to put a stop to such fraudulent practice in the future other means than those contemplated in the section could be devised. The suggestion of the Committee is that the period of seventy days mentioned in sub-clause 4 of this section should be increased to at least six months. Otherwise the provision as it stands would act as a deterrent to concerns which may be honestly started for purposes of trade and industrial development. The object of the State should be to encourage such institutions for the benefit of the country while repressing in a fairly preventible way dishonest institutions. The above suggestion, in the opinion of the Committee, would fully achieve that object.

7. Section 113.—While the Committee are glad to notice the introduction of mortgages in the proposed Bill they respectfully beg to point out that the section, as it stands, is not sufficient to protect the interests of depositors. They request a reference to their letter of 11th January 1911, in which the attention of the Government was pointedly drawn to the regrettable state of things which prevailed with regard to the most objectionable and mischievous way in which Join-Stock companies mortgaged their assets to the detriment, if not ruin, of depositors. The Committee would recall here the view on this subject as expressed in that letter.

"Recent events in the history of cotton Mills and others have made it clear that as the Company law stands at present there is absolutely no protection of any kind whatever for creditors or bota. Hundreds have lost their moneys owing to the absence of stricter provisions in reference to loans and mortgages."

The Committee beg leave to inform the Government that the situation has in no way changed for the better since the date of the above observation and therefore repeat their suggestion that the present Bill should enact that before a Join-Stock company can mortgage its property and assets it should be incumbent on it give previous notice of at least depositors, 2 weeks of its intention so to mortgage to all prior the option being given to them to take away their deposits. If that is not possible, such depositors should be deemed by the Act to have first charge on those assets. The Committee, however, think that the depositors would be fairly protected were the first suggestion to be made operative in the Act. Having arrived at the suggestion after a mature consideration of it from all points of wisw and from all practical experience, the Committee are earnestly of hope that the Government would adopt it. Even the most recent revelations in connection with the working of some of the Joint-Stock companies in this City have made it imperative to enforce such a safeguard. The position may be better illustrated as follows:—A Company gets its deposits on its credit. Then with a view to give undue preference to some creditors or to achieve some other object it raises more money. If it mortgages its property the former creditors having no previous intimation will be deprived of their right to recover their monies. Such deprivation would signify either total or partial loss of their monies according to the value of the mortgaged assets for the time being on the market. The Committee differ into from the Bombay Chamber of Committee which contends that the imprudent must abide by the consequence of their want of foresight. The Chamber does not say how that foresight can be exerted. Depositors may have made every inquiry at the time of depositing the monies as to the sound finances of the Company. But circumstances may have arisen later on by the improvidence or imprudence of the Board or the management or by any other cause unrevealed to outsiders which may lead to mortgage. How may Depositors know of it? The Committee venture to observe that not even the most well informed and wide awake could foresee such a state where a dishonest company carries on its operations in a subterranean way which only can come to light when it fails. Thus whatever foresight and prudence may be exercised by depositors in these matters the ultimate condition of a company cannot be known and therefore there can be no reasonable protection to their interests unless sufficient safeguards are practically available. Even granting that a Company is unable through these stringent provisions to obtain a loan and could therefore be forced to go into liquidation may Committee are strongly of opinion that such a method would be preferable to allowing it to receive the deposits and to carry on its operations while in a condition of hopeless insolvency.

8. Section 134:—With regard to form A Schedule C the Committee beg recommend to that the Banking and insurrance Companies should be obliged to state not merely at the securities in their possession but also the face and market value at the date on which their accounts are made up. It is advisable that the banks should further required to state the nature of the securities held by them against the advances made viz.

1. Bank's Own Shares
2. Immoveable property.
3. Shares of various Joint Stock Companies and their market value.
4. The banks should also be obliged to specify separately promissory Notes held as securities against loans.

9. Section 142:—With regard to auditors the Committee beg to observe that this section will not satisfy the investing public. They urge the qualification of auditors be fixed by the Government of India and the Government alone. In this connection I am directed to draw the attention of the Government to the representation of this Chamber, in reply to your letter No. 6429 of 1913, dated the 8th September 1911, wherein the qualifications of auditors on the Public Register were described.

(a) Every fellow, associate or member of an Incorporated body of Professional Accountants and Auditors of Great-Britain and Ireland or of India when formed who may be recognised from time to time by the Government of India.

(b) The following public bodies may be recognised for the present:—(1). The Institute of Chartered Accountants. (2). The Scottish Chartered Accountants. (3). The Institute of Chartered Accountants, Ireland. (4). The Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors. (5) The Corporation of Accountants. (6). The central Association of Accountants.

Members of the first three Societies are designated as Government may be aware, Chartered Accountants; those of the fourth as Incorporated Accountants; of the fifth as Corporate Accountants; and of the last as Associated Accountants.

(c) All the practising auditors at the time of of the passing of the Act should be recognised in the first list.

(With regard to this the Committee are of opinion that all the practising auditors within 7 years of the passing of the should be recognised in the first list, others should be required to qualify for the same.)

(d) Person who have passed examinations instituted by the Government or by any Indian University or by any public body recognised by the Government for the profession of Accountants and Auditors, provided that they have served under registered auditors or worked as accountants for a period of at least two years.

10. Section 144.—The committee do not understand why this section should not apply to a private Company or to a Compan yregistered before the commencement of this Act.

11. Section 150.—The Committee think that the words "and disinterested "should be added after the words "impartial and qualified. "

12. Some Sections of the Chapter on the winding up of Companies demand a change. The Government cannot be unaware of the fact of the extraordinary way in which the Chief Court of Upper Burma has dimissed the very just and reasonable representation of a large majority of creditors. The Committee, without going into particulars of the unfortunate history of that disastrous liquidation, would respectfully beg to point out to Government that in matters of official winding up the Court should not be allowed to exercise a discretion which may, on the face of it, be most prejudial to the interests of the majority. While the court can certainly protect the interests of the minority, it should not have the power to reject proposals which a majority may deem are concerned in their own best interests. As the law stand, very protection is allowed even to the majority while the provisions for inspection of accounts and other relevant matters to hook a dishonest management and to enable the disinterested creditors to realise the assets to their best advantage are extremely inadequate. The official liquidator is made omnipotent while the creditors are entirely left to his mercy or to the discretion of a judge who may possibly err from prejudice or insufficient comprehension of facts. The Act should so far be amended in this matter as to have more power and facility at the elbow of ruined creditors to assert their right or claim which may be deemed satisfactory. As the law stands, the Committee cannot but feel that the powers of the official Liquidators, even when controlled by a Court, are unlimited while there is no real responsibility. The liquidation of the Burma Bank is a glaring instance of the fact.

13. In conclusion the Committee are earnestly of hope that the Indian Companies' Act, when amended, will be such a judicious and practical legislation as to adequately safeguard the rights and interests of the shareholding and depositing public, while in no way unreasonably hampering the natural but honest growth and development of commerce and industry, and that it will be any how a powerful deterrent to dishonest management which the law courts have recently brought to light.

HINDU BACKWARD CLASSES.

Monday's Proceedings of the Bombay Conference.

On Monday the Conference of the Hindu Backward Classes, held under the auspices of the Maratha Aikeohhu Sabha, continued its sittings under the presidency of his Highness Krishna Shah Patangshah, Maharaja of Javar, at the Bombay Town Hall.

Both on the dais and in the body of the hall there were numerous educated ladies present. They took a great interest in the proceedings, and some of them sang songs suited to the occasion.

Telegrams and letters of sympathy and regret at unavoidable absence, were received from Mr. Mudholkar, President-elect of the Congress, Mr. Khedaar of Kolhapur, H. H. the Chief (Junior) of Dewas, Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Mr. Vinayek Harischandra Thakur, and others. His Highness the Chief (Junior) of Dewas added in his telegram that he had ordered the abolition of school fees in his schools for Mahrattas and Mahomedans.

The Conference then passed resolutions approving the selection of Delhi as the new Capital, and expressing thanks for the Government's educational policy, and the educational measures have been adopted in various native States. The Conference tendered its thanks to the leaders of the backward communities for their efforts to advance their fellow caste-men, and prayed Government to exclude students of the backward classes from the operation of the increased fee in the secondary schools, as these stood in the way of such students learning English. The Conference asked for scholarships for students of their classes. Other resolutions were passed on agricultural schools, the maintenance of cattle in famine time, the need for more chawls in the city, and various social questions.

The resolution about the education of children was moved by Srimati Janabai Rokde. It was supported by Srimatis Sabitribai, Marhe, Santabai Palekar, and Kitabai Akerkar, all educated ladies of the backward classes.

CRICKET IN BURMA.

Ceylon V. All-Burma Eleven Match Continued.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec 23.

The Ceylon eleven vs. All-Burma eleven cricket match was resumed yesterday. The visitors scored a total of 331 runs. All-Burma went in and had a good day's batting, and at 4-25 p. m. the first innings was declared for 482 runs for nine wickets. Drayson, Taylor and Garnett contributed 137, 88 and 81, respectively. Ceylon then went in for the second innings, and when stumps were drawn for the day, their score was 36 for 3 wickets.

The third match will be closed to-day, the visitors leaving for Ceylon by to-morrow's steamer. So far, the visitors have won the first match with the Rangoon Gymkhana by a narrow margin of 38 runs, the second match with Upper Burma ended in a very even draw, and the result in the third match is now awaited with much anxiety.

POLO AT CALCUTTA.

Kishengarh beat Behar Light Horse.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

In the Calcutta Polo Club Jubilee Tournament, the match between Kishengarh and the Behar Light Horse was played this evening before a large gathering. Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Carmichael were present. The Kishengarh team proved to be much the superior team. They won as they pleased by no less than nine goals, the actual scores being fourteen goals to five.

THE CHERNIAVSKYS.

The Cherniavskys, the talented trio of youthful Russian violinists, whose performances Bombay is all eagarness to hear, have now arrived in the city, looking in the best of health, and ready to justify the great reputation that has preceded them. Seven hours a day is the time spent in practising by these boys, who do not trifle with their art; the greatest masterpieces, which are usually acknowledged sufficiently taxing to maturer performers, seeming to possess no obstacle for them. These three young Russians, aged, respectively, 21, 18, and 17, have caused considerable stir in the critical camp of musical London during the last seven years. Their talents—similar to those of the Hambourg family—are happily divided. Leo, the eldest, being the violinist, Jan, aged 18, a young maestro at the piano, while Mischel, aged 17, possesses a phenomenal mastery over his, cello for one of his years. It may be interesting to note that one of Leo's violins is a genuine Bergonzi of great value, and was presented to him as a token of esteem and admiration by the Princess Guttmann of Russia. Mischel's cello is a magnificent "Amati," which also in value is enhanced by its giver being Baron Polokow. The booking at Rose's continues brisk and packed houses are assured.

The levee at Government House, Calcutta, on the 21st inst. was an expectionally brilliant function some thirteen hundred old and new presentations attending.

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THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Dec. 23.

Dry weather prevails everywhere. The disturbance in the Arabian Sea has disappeared.

Forecast:—No large change.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 23RD DECEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. All crops doing well. Dew beneficial to crops. Wheat requires rain and smaller area sown this year. Rapeseed smaller area sown this year.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. All crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Wheat being sown. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Mornings cold and dewy. Food-grains prospects improving. Crop prospects generally good.

Amraoti.—Mornings cold and dewy. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Mornings cold and dewy. All crops doing well.

Dhulia.—Mornings cold. Wheat doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Jalgaon.—Unusually cool. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing,in flower and showing bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton ready for picking, crop accounts satisfactory, prospects improving and picking general. Food-grains prospects improving. Food-grains doing well. Wheat doing well and flourishing. Late rains expected to improve wheat crop and prospects improving.

Broach.—Seasonable. Sometimes mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing, in flower, and show bolls ripening in some places. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory, first sowing in flower and showing bolls. Cotton prospects much improved.

Viramgam.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop making good progress.

Wadhwan.—Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton picking general.

Barsi.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking commenced.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy. Crop accounts less favourable.

Hubli.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls. Wheat doing well. All crops doing well.

Bellary.—Seasonable. Cotton plants in flower.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 23rd December, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Night temperature is in defect at most stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Minimum temperature is below normal at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in Kathiawar and north Gujarat. Light temperature is in defect in West Central India and Cutch and at Deesa and Bhavnagar Para.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

PUNJAB COTTON.

The third forecast of the cotton crop of the Punjab for the year 1912.—On an average of five years ending 1910-11 the area under cotton in the Punjab has represented some 6·1 per cent. of the total area under cotton in British India.

Area.—Actual measurements show a total area under cotton in British districts of 1,449,200 acres as compared with 1,441,400 acres returned in the third forecast of 1911. The area now returned is 94,000 acres more than that estimated in the second forecast of 1912. As compared with the corresponding forecast 1911, the irrigated area has decreased by 30,000 acres, while the unirrigated area shows an advance of 38,000 acres. This change is of course due to the much more favourable character of the monsoon during July and August as compared with 1911.

Yield.—That total yield is estimated at 267,596 bales of cleaned cotton or 23 per cent. better than the estimated outturn of the third forecast of 1911, but 12 per cent. below the quinquennial average. But in spite of the premature withdrawal of the monsoon the season has been favourable for cotton and I fear that the above figures are a serious underestimate. I do not think that the outturn will be less than 300,000 bales, and will probably be more unless frost reduces it considerably. The underestimate is due to the misunderstanding by district officers of the order issued in 1910 that the outturn should be compared with the outturn for the previous year instead of with the normal. They, have, in many cases, obviously compared this year's outturn with the normal, with the result that where last year's crop was very poor the present outturn is seriously under estimated.

Notes by division.—

Ambala.—The area included in the Province of Delhi is excluded from this forecast. The total area, 312,000 acres, is 66,200 acres more than in 1911. Owing to the more favourable character of the monsoon, the irrigated area has decreased by 26,300 acres, while the unirrigated area has increased by 92,500 acres. The total yield is estimated as only 14 per cent. more than last year, but as all districts except Rohtak and Kernal report a good yield, no reliance can be placed on this estimate.

Jullundur.—The total area, 92,600 acres, is less than last year's area by 5,400 acres. The decrease is said to be due to the lateness of the monsoon and to the fear of bollworm, and is shared by all districts except Kangra and Ludhiana. The total yield is estimated to be about the same as last year, but is probably considerably better.

Lahore.—The total area is 2 per cent. larger than in 1911. The irrigated area has increased and the unirrigated area has decreased owing to the lateness of the monsoon. The yield is estimated to be 26 per cent. better than last year, and this estimate is perhaps nearly correct, as the yield last year in this division was good.

Rawalpindi.—The total area is 4 percent. less than 1911 owing to the lateness of the monsoon. The decrease is all in the unirrigated area. The yield is 106 per cent. better than last year, which may be taken to be correct.

Multan.—The total area has declined by 11 per cent, owing to the insufficiency of water in the inundation canals at sowing time. This decrease is shared by all districts. The yield is estimated to be 1 per cent. less than last year. In Lyallpur the estimated increase is 92 per cent., but this is counterbalanced by decreases of 60 and 63 per cent. respectively in Montgomery and Multan.

Prices.—These are shown in the diagram attached. During 1911-12 they ruled slightly lower than in 1910-11 until the middle of October when they rose to 4 1-2 seers at Amritsar and 4 3-4 at Delhi. The price at Amritsar in the second half of November was 4 1-4 seers or 1-4 a seer higher than in the corresponding month of 1911. The price at Delhi for the same period has not been received.

Native States—Returns are received from Patiala, Bahawalpur, Kapurthala, Jind and Nabha. The total area is returned as 128,500 acres as compared with 127,500 acres in 1911. The outturn is estimated at 50,246 bales, or 29 per cent. more than last year.

PUNJAB INDIGO.

The final forecast of the indigo crop of the Punjab for the year 1912. (Four districts are dealt with.)—On an average of five years ending 1910-11, the area under Indigo in the Punjab has represented some 15·06 per cent. of the total area under Indigo in British India.

Area.—The total area is returned at 36,400 acres, or 200 acres less than the area of last year. This is 26 per cent. below the quinquennial average. A large increase in the Muzaffargarh district is counterbalanced by a considerable decrease in the Multan and Dera Ghazi Khan districts. In the first district there was a sufficiency and the last two districts deficiency of water in the inundation canals at sowing time.

Yield.—The season was generally favourable and the yield normal. The gross outturn of seed is estimated at 833,700 seers and of dye at 358,900 seers as compared with 793,300 seers and 336,500 seers respectively in 1911.

MEN AND MATTERS.

The selection of London as the place where Turkey and the Balkan Allies are to meet for the final adjustment of their differences recalls that there have been a number of Treaties of London, going back as far as 1359. Later the treaty of 1699 was an arrangement between Louis XIV. and William III. for the partition of the Spanish dominions, but it was during the nineteenth century that London was constantly in requisition for the settlement of disputed points. Among these Treaties was that of 1814, after the fall of Napoleon, while the Treaties of 1838 and 1867 settled the disputes as to the position of Luxembourg. It is rather remarkable that a number of these London Treaties had untoward results. France repudiated the Treaty of 1359; that of 1814 was followed by Waterloo, and that of 1827 by Navarino. The Partition Treaty of 1699 was thrown over by King Louis, and Europe was devastated in consequence. Austria and Russia withdrew from the Conference of 1827 in high dungeon: the Luxembourg trouble was not finally settled by the Treaty of 1838. The Treaty of 1831 was followed by the siege of Antwerp. In addition to the Treaties of London, there have been four named after Westminster.

It is not only in the case of Cabinet Ministers that many changes have been witnessed since Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman formed his Government seven years ago in mail week. There have, indeed, been an even larger number of changes among the under-secretaries and other junior Ministers during the period. Not one of the present Parliamentary under-secretaries was appointed, for instance, when Sir Henry first took office. The Whip's office has been completely remanned, and the Law Officers of the three kingdoms have all changed, though in the case of the Lord Advocate of to-day he was chosen by Mr. Asquith's predecessor for the duties of Scottish Solicitor-General. The only two Liberals outside the Cabinet still holding the posts to which they were appointed in 1905 are the Earl of Aberdeen, who has been Lord Lieutenant of Ireland throughout the seven years, and Mr. George Lambert, who has been Civil Lord of the Admiralty during the same period. Of the eight Under-Secretaries nominated by Sir Henry, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Herbert Samuel, and Mr. Runciman have been promoted to Cabinet rank; Mr. Lough, Lord Fitzmaurice, and the Earl of Portsmouth voluntarily relinquished their positions; Lord Devonport has transferred his energies to the Port of London; and Mr. J. E. Ellis has passed from the scene.

While the front Opposition bench is nowadays reserved for leading members of the Opposition who have been Ministers, there used to be another special place for Ministers resigning during an Administration. On February 22, 1855, we find Mr. Gladstone noting that "after considering various sites we determined to ask the Manchester School to yield us at any state for to-morrow, the old place devoted to ex-Ministers"; and in a note to the Chief Whip, asking that cards might be deposited for himself and the other two resigning Ministers, he said: "We have arranged to sit in the orthodox ex-Ministers' place to-night—i.e., second bench immediately below the gangway."

The inconvenience to which the Speaker alluded one day in mail week resulting from members sitting in quarters in which they obviously were not wanted was strikingly exemplified in the Parliament of 1836-1892, when Mr. Chamberlain and the other leaders of the Liberal Unionists occupied seats on the front Opposition bench with Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues. Mr. Gladstone indeed, on one occasion, in a speech delivered in the country, alluded to the trying circumstance of being in close personal proximity to his bitterest opponents, who could hear his chance observations to his friends, and actually, as he described it, "kneed" up against him. Even to-day, any member can speak from either of the front benches who chooses to do so. O'Connell spoke in 1847 for the last time in the House of Commons from the Treasury bench, in order that he might be better heard. Mr. Biggar, in 1877, made his five-hours' speech in part from the Front Opposition Bench, when the Speaker intimated that he was unable to hear him. In days gone by naval and military members who had received the thanks of the House were, by courtesy, allowed to remain in the seats they usually occupied.

Mr. Danckwerts, K.C., who is counsel for Sir Stuart Samuel, Bart., informed the Select Committee of the House of Commons which is considering his client's case that he felt the same difficulty as that experienced by Mr. (Lord) Bramwell when appearing before a Select Committee as counsel for Baron Rothschild under similar circumstances, in arguing without an opponent. On that occasion, indeed, Lord Bramwell, when Mr. Walpole, the chairman of the Committee, suggested an argument in favour of his client, said that he was compelled by candour to admit that he had previously considered the suggested argument, but had come to the conclusion that it was untenable.

The unanimous adoption of Mr. Raymond Asquith as prospective Liberal candidate for Derby reminds us that the sons of many Prime Ministers have risen to high rank in political life. The outstanding case is that of the two Pams. The first Lord Liverpool, though not actually Prime Minister, held a high place in the Ministries of the last quarter of the eighteenth century; one of his sons, the second Earl, became Prime Minister, and the other, third Earl, held various minor offices. Of Sir Robert Peel's sons, the most distinguished became Speaker of the House. Lord Derby's son was successively Colonial Minister, President of the Board of Control, and Foreign Minister. In connexion with the Derbys, no father and son probably have ever retained quite the same measure of detachment in mutual criticism. Lord Stanley once remarked: My father would be a very able man if he knew anything; and when Lord Derby was asked whether he had sent his translation of the Iliad to his son he replied that he was waiting till it should be printed in prose and published in the form of a blue-book. Mr. Gladstone's eldest son sat in Parliament for twenty years, and was a Lord of the Treasury in his father's first Administration, and the record of the younger son now Lord Gladstone, is well known.

The death of Colonel Frederick Peel reminds one of an instance in which the claims to distinction of a younger brother have been forgotten almost completely in the lustre of his elder's achievements. Colonel Peel was a grandson, of the Right Honourable Jonath an Peel, younger brother of Sir Robert. General Jonathan Peel was born in 1799, and became a Lieutenant-General in 1859. He sat in the House of Commons for forty-two years, and made what, in any other family, would have been considered a considerable name. In Peel's Government of 1841 he held a minor office, but Lord Deby in 1858 made him Secretary for War and a Cabinet Minister as a token of respect to the memory of Sir Robert.

Mr. Rowland Hirst Barran, whose constituents in North Leeds are endeavouring to persuade him to abandon his intention of retiring from the representation of the division at the close of the present Parliament, belongs to a family which has had a great deal to do with the growth of the Yorkshire city during the past half-century, as well as with Liberalism in the West Riding. He is the youngest son of Sir John Barran, the founder of the great firm bearing his name, who died seven years ago at a ripe age, and who was given a baronetcy just before the Liberals went out of office in 1895, when he brought his political career to a conclusion.

The "Englishman" strongly supports the protest of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce against the delays in the litigation of the Calcutta Small Cause Court and of the need for increasing the number of judges, but hopes the Chamber will make representations regarding the other Courts in India, which are in urgent need of a root and branch reform.

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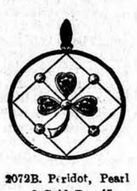

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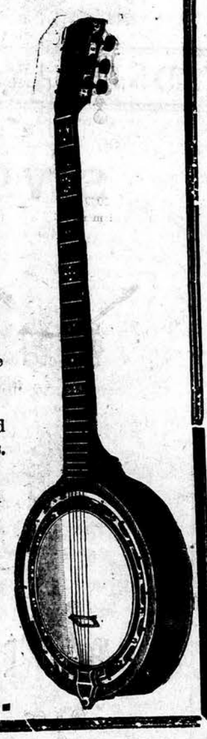

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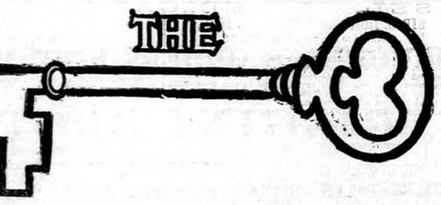

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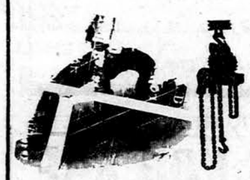

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